PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Routes, and Dâks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c. &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,889—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
P.L. ORIENTAL	5924	L. H. Moule	9th Jan.
" SHANNON	4188	E. Crewe	16th "
M.* CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
" CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5227	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
" SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* INDIA	8000	H. F. Briscoe	20th "
" CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
" SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6801	I. Reeves	20th "
" CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
" SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5227	W. A. Wheler	17th "
" CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6801	I. Reeves	1st May.
" SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	8th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	15th "

The Steamers marked P. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.
Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can transhipp at Port Said.
The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipp there to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard, at Mazagon, before 8 A.M., on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier, at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only limited packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports Enroutes.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th December, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Feb. 1897.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich..	4,119	700	1st Mar. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 160

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Jan.'
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Feb.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	50	21st Jan., 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan., 1, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
YARRA	4235	Flandin	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	30th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchateau	17th April "

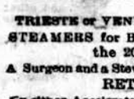
DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
OCEANIEN	Schmitz	4,249	14th Jan. 97

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF on or about the 13th January 1897.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET,
Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P & O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.
SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
Messrs. CURTISS AND SONS'

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons on the 9th January at 2 p.m. or later if English mail is later in arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th Jan., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 7th January, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 14th Jan., at 7 a.m.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 15th Jan.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 16th Jan., calling at Seychelle, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane and Delagoa Bay.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 30th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 6th January, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

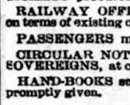
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., books, on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners. FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
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TREACHER'S SPECIAL WHISKY.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per Dozen Quarts	Rs. 23-8	Rs. 26-4

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
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ST. EULALIE CLARET.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Doz. Quarts	11 0	12 4
" Pints	6 0	6 12

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ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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NETS, POLES, BAGS, SHOES, ETC.,
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FORGAN'S CLUBS, AUCHTERLONIE'S CLUBS, PAT. CLUBS, BALLS, CARRIERS, TEES, PRESSES, PAINT.
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LATHAM & Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the following :—
JOHN DEWAR & SON'S SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.
Ditto. EXTRA SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.
To be had of all dealers.
LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY. Bunder Road, KARACHI.

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CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	COGNAC
ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	"
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MARGAUX		1884 Vintage.

Specially recommended.
The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.
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SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA:—
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AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF LADIES SHOES FOR WALKING AND EVENING WEAR
BEST LONDON MAKE ONLY.

HELICAL BICYCLES.

FRESH SUPPLY OF MODELS.
"Z" "P" "S" "G" "H" "N" "5"
THE PREMIER CYCLE Co.,
Manufacturers by Appointment to H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
Twice the Strength (weight for weight) of any other tube used in the Construction of Cycle Frames.
SPECIALITY—HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE SOLE AGENTS,
MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
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SURE CURE DERMINA FOR DHOBI ITCH.
This is a colourless cleanly liquid Preparation, and invariably succeeds in effecting a perfect cure, even after every other remedy has failed. Per Bottle, with Brush, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

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BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST MEDALS:—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.
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FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT 'XMAS TIME.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite
"BAHADUR"
Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

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BOLTON AND COMPANY,

WINES, SPIRITS, PROVISIONS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
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HAVE Unpacked several Packages consisting of all the LATEST NOVELTIES suitable for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
The PURVEYING DEPARTMENT is now replete with all fresh English and French Oilmenstores of known make.
WINES, SPIRITS, and LIQUEURS of all kinds.
TOYS of numerous kinds, Moderately priced.
DOLLS, the Largest Collection to Select from.
DIAMOND, GOLD, and SILVER JEWELLERY.
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FANCY GOODS in Plush and Leather.

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THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.
TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.
An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.
Per Packet of 6 Powders Re. 1-8-0.
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OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30,) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
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Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt., Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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FOR SALE:
ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London.
One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
One set of best English Silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.
HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.
A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per bag.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

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INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
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TODARMAL
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THE S. S. KHEDIVE, of 2,958 tons, with excellent 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Accomodations, and Electric Lights, WILL SAIL for NATAL and DELAGOA BAY, about the 25th instant, and reach in about 11 to 13 days.

The said Steamer is to be taken to PORBUNDER, our Native Land, for show, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, afternoon, our acquaintants will be granted free Passage.

DADA ABDULLA & CO.,
Kasai Moholla, opposite Crawford Market.

B. B. & C. I. RY. COMPANY'S SCHOOL, MOUNT ABU.

NEW TERM COMMENCES, January 13th. A thoroughly good Boarding School for Boys and Girls. For particulars apply to—

REV. B. H. SKELTON,
Principal.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

SURGEON-LIEUT.-COL. G. WATERS will DELIVER a LECTURE at the above Institute, on MONDAY, the 11th January, 1897, at 8-30 P.M.

SUBJECT :—The Plague in Bombay.

Members, their Families, and Friends are invited to attend.

R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited on February 1st, for the Laying and Jointing of about 500 Tons of PIPES for the Lalpuri Water Works.

Particulars of Contract will be learnt on application to—

Agency Engineer, Kathiawar.

Rajkot, 2nd January, 1897.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned, is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twist, ect.,

3 bales grey dhooties.
2 „ „ shirtings.
1 case cotton check.
4 cases white drills.
6 „ „ shirtings.
1 case book muslin.
1 „ flower Cashmere morino.
1 bale bed ticking.

On account of the under writers—
55 boxes damaged childrens' socks
On account of concerned—
3 cases white nainsooks, mulls, dyed shirtings, ect.
On account of the under writers—
E M M and Co 1-10—10 drums damaged powdered pure caustic Potash.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th January, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AND BUNGALOWS AT VERSOVA, CLOSE TO THE SEASHORE.

Under instructions from Mr. Ruttonjee Dossabhai Karani the owner of the property, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will, in different lots as here in after described, sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 10th January, 1897, at 2 p.m., if not sold privately before the Sales by auction the undermentioned valuable properties at the spot, where the properties are situate. The bungalows and buildings are all open to the sea breeze, and most of them have been quite recently built and are very well situated. They are only 15 minutes' drive from the Andheri Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of Government leasehold land, together with a bungalow thereon, situate near the seashore at Versova near Andheri, being part of Survey No. 82, admeasuring about 4,000 square yards, and bounded on the east by Lot No 2, and a private passage on the west by Survey No. 82, and beyond it the seashore, on the north by Lot No. 3, and on the south by Lot No. 5.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of Government leasehold land, together with a bungalow or building thereon, situate near the seashore, at Versova, near Andheri, being part of Survey No. 82, admeasuring about 3,331 square yards, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by Lot No. 1, on the north by Lot No. 4, and on the south by a private passage, and beyond that also another private passage leading to Lot No. 5, and beyond that Lot No. 7

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of Government leasehold land, together with a bungalow thereon, situate near the seashore at Versova near Andheri, being part of Survey No. 82, admeasuring about 4,250 square yards and bounded on the east by Lot No. 4, on the west by a part of Survey No. 82, and beyond it the seashore, on the north by the property of Hajee Mahomed Khimjee, and on the south by Lot No. 1.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece of Government leasehold land, together with a bungalow or buildings thereon, situate near the seashore at Versova, near Andheri, being part of Survey No. 82, admeasuring about 3,252 square yards, and bounded on the east by a public road, on the west by Lot No. 3, on the north by a private passage leading to Lot No. 3, and beyond that the property of Mahomed Khimjee, and on the south by Lot No. 2.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece of Government leasehold land, together with a bungalow thereon, situate near the seashore at Versova near Andheri, being part of Survey No. 82, admeasuring about 2,300 square yards, and bounded on the east by Lot No. 1, on the west by a part of Survey No. 82, and beyond it the seashore, on the north by Lot No. 1, and on the south by Lot No. 6.

LOT No. 6.

All that piece of Government leasehold land with a bungalow thereon, situate near the seashore at Versova near Andheri, being part of Survey No. 82, admeasuring about 1,900 square yards, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by a part of Survey No. 82, and beyond it the seashore, on the north by Lots No. 5 and 7, and on the south by a part of Survey No. 82, and beyond that the seashore.

LOT No. 7.

All that piece of Government leasehold land, together with a bungalow or building thereon, situate near the seashore at Versova near Andheri, being part of Survey No. 82, admeasuring about 1,700 square yards, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by Lot No. 5, on the north by a private passage leading to Lot No. 5, and on the south by Lot No. 6.

Lots Nos. 2, 4, and 7, each consisting of two compartments, each will, if convenient, be put up for sale in two different lots, each consisting of one compartment.

If the sale of all the Lots is not completed on the 10th January, 1897, the sale will be continued the next day, at 2 p. m.

Two or more lots will be put up together if advisable.

The lots might not be sold in the order in which they are described above.

If the bidders wish, and if the Auctioneers think fit, any lot might be sold before any other or others.

For further particulars, plan and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kola, Attorneys for the vendor, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF A VALUABLE SALT-PAN AT SION.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr. Anandrao Narayan Vasudevjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Shapurjee Rustomjee Mistry, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 3 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, the Agar or Salt-pan, called the Narayan Agar, &c., comprised in and mortgaged to the said Anandrao Narayan Vasudevjee by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th day of June, 1892, and described as under :—

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land, situate at Sion in the Matunga District, in the Island of Bombay, known as the Narayan Agar, and bounded on the east partly by the Mahwal creek, and partly by the salt works belonging to the Mahwal District, on the west by the salt works called Salamaty and Bharpur, on the north partly by a strip of marshy land called Shikhadi and partly by the land covered by water forming part of the salt work called Salamaty, and on the south by marshy land called Khartan, belonging to Government, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No.— and situate within the registration subdistrict of Bombay, at Matunga, and which said land admeasures about 368,000 square yards, which said premises were formerly in the possession of the said Shapurjee Rustomjee Mistry, and are now in the possession of the said Anandrao Narayan Vasudevjee as the mortgagee in possession. And all erections, buildings, embankments, bridges, works, salt-pans, and fixtures, &c., standing thereon, which have been now erected, made or attached thereto, or are in course of erection on the said land or premises, together with all rights, easements, and appurtenances belonging thereto and also the full benefit of the covenant and of all other covenants, provisos, conditions, stipulations, and declarations, which may be contained in the lease of the said land and premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application hould be made to the mortgagee's Attorneys, Messrs. Chitnis, Gothal and Malvi, or to the undersigned.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee and Assignee to the estate and effects of re-Punamchand Naginchass, Nyalchand Laloo, and Laloo Khusal trading together under the name of Poonumchand Naginchass, adjudged Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, (on a day to be fixed hereafter) sell by Public Auction, at shops, at Tamba Katta and Gulalwaddy, out of Fort, stock in trade of a large quantity of twists, mehta bozes, gaddys, pillows, etc.

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Bombay, 7th January, 1897.

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GENERAL MANAGER.

January, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. NARANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS CEASED in our Firm from the 6th day of November, 1896, and Mr. RAMDAS NARANDAS has been ADMITTED a PARTNER from THAT DAY.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000 =	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,130,000 =	„ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Montpassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and Cash Credits granted on approved Securities.

CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

BANKERS :—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods a rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST	„ 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY GORDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
FERGAN LEE, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full Information and Rules of business furnished on application

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,330
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	330
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,325
Commercial & Ld. Mge ...	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	10 p. c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra ...	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	80,000	$125	all	21-5s.	£24
National Bank of India ...	60,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES				Half yearly	
Alliance ...	1,200	1,100	all		56
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345		100	Nil	52
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Calicut S. & Co. Ld (Reliance) ...	371	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United ...	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	710
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	500
Bombay National Manfg.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	675
Central India ...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,450
China Mills Co Ld ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	770
City of Bombay Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,020
Coimbatore S and W ...	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Dhanraj Mills ...	600	500	500	25	725
Gokaldas Land & Mills ...	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	600
Govin Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	550
Hormusjee Mill ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,000
David Mill ...	1,600	1,000	500	dvd Rs.30	500
Ibrahim Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	605
Empress ...	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	600
Framjee Petit ...	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	580
Industrial ...	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs7·5	680
Hingunghat Mills ...	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough ...	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hope Mills ...	500	1,000	1,000	50	575
Hyderabad ...	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Imperial Cotton ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.45	490
Indian Manfg. ...	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,210
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775xd
James Greaves ...	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co. ...	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	227½
Jeevraj Balloo ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	975
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld ...	843	1,000	1,000	20	525
Khandesh ...	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	705
Khatau Makanjee Manfg. Co ...	400	250	250	Nil	850
Leopold ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	785
Lord Reay Mfg ...	2,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	255
Lakshmi Spinning & Weaving Co ...	448	1,000	1,000	30	800
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,025
Mahalaxmee ...	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,050
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbargal) ...	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Manockjee Petit ...	2,000	2,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,180
Manugon ...	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	12¼
Moraji Goculdas ...	1,050	1,800	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,180
Mysore S & M Co Ld ...	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills ...	7,779	100	100	Nil	Par
Meyer ...	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern ...	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	460
Oriental ...	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	350
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,250
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 60	840
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,210
Swadeshi ...	1,400	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,525
Soonderdas ...	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	850
Southern India ...	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta ...	1,312	250	250	dv Rs 12½	355
Sun M Ls, Ld ...	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs 20	475
Standard Mills Co ...	1,800	500	500	25	350
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills ...	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	600
Swadeshi and Alliance ...	1,000	00	500	dvd Rs15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co ...	900	1,000	1,000	60	52
Union Mills Ld ...	00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	500
Venkateshwar Lakhmidhar C Mill Co Ld ...	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	400xd
Victoria Mills ...	350	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India ...	1,300	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	790
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar ...	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co ...	100	500	all	15 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Printing office) ...	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary ...	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broue Cawnpore Press Co., Ld ...	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	155
Coach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	187½
Colaba ...	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
East India ...	600	1,889	1,889	dvd Rs15	303
Empress ...	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort ...	2,500	500	500	24-8-0	1,100
French ...	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	540
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	350
Hirgoli Press Co., Ld ...	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	135
Khanjaun ...	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld ...	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Madhavdas Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile ...	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	75
Mofussil Co ...	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	330
Manmar M ...	1,000	250	11	15	210
New Berar ...	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	0
New Indian ...	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	135
Prince of Wales ...	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon ...	300	500	500	20	585
Shal and Punjab Co ...	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind ...	400	2,000	750	50	520
Ujrah Woollen Mills ...	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart ...	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,08
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock ...	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R. ...	...	£ 18	...	c.	
Ahmedabad Prantej ...	4,000	500	400		
The Tapti Valley ...	26,000	500	50	...	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown ...	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5 7½	325
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld ...	...	1,000	100	...	115
Back Bay Baths ...	500	50	50	1?	50
Badhan Pile ...	5,000	100	100	12	156
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation ...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,550
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	6
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. ...	600	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill ...	720	500	500	50	1,20
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs16	
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld. ...	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co ...	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	207
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21	357
Kurrachee Landing ...	500	500	300	30	200
Maroks & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	132
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Natler Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	94
Port Canning Co ...	3,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	477½
Soondry & Co...	1,000	100	100	9	53
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,070
Thacker & Co.	1,600	100	100	135	145
Telephone Co. 1	9,2081	251	100	dvd Rs11	294

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold ...	Rs.	25-8
Gold Leaf ...	,,	25-10 Nom.
Pekin, bar Gold, old ...	,,	24-13 "
Do. new ...	,,	24-11 "
Australia bar Gold ...	,,	24-14
Bombay bar Gold ...	,,	24-12
Sovereigns ...	,,	16-6
Do. Dinars ...	,,	15-15
Silver 17 ...	,,	24-4
Do. 17½ ...	,,	24-6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 5h. 33m. High water, 1-54m., 2-5s. Low water, 8-3m., 7-35s. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds meet, Parla.
Gaiety Theatre, Stewart's Vitascraph, 6-30 p.m.
Bombay Missionary Conference, Prayer Meeting, Wesleyan Church, 6 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Ravenna left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow (Friday).

REPORTED THEFT AT KANDAWADY.—Francis Montaro, residing at Kandawady, has reported to the police the theft of nine gold ornaments, a brass-box, and Rs. 400 in currency notes and cash, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 571, from a locked box, the lock of which was broken open.

THE ARYA MITRA MELA.—We are requested by Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao B. Pitale, secretary to the Arya Mitra Mela, to inform the Hindu public that, owing to the famine (esent raging over the Aryan land and the bubon ver ravages in Bombay and the mofussil, the kar Sankrant Durbar of the Arya Mitra Mela w ot be held this year as usual,

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' URT.—The applications disposed of at a sitting the Insolvent Debtors' Court, before the Hon. Justice Strachey, yesterday, were of no public interest. The following insolvents were granted their discharges:—Ardasir Bomanji Mody; Bhicoo Samsetji Thomas G. Hallums and others; Pestonjee Byramjee Mody; Anandrao Gopinath; Bajirao Anandrao; Hirjibhoy Buttonjee Jasoomanina; Ahmed Essa; Goolabchund Nagindas; Govind Waman; and Dharsey Poonja.

FIRE AT DHARAVI.—About half-past 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, a jowlee hut, belonging to one Narayen Appa, at Dharavi, caught fire and was burned to the ground before the arrival of the Fire Brigade steamers. The fire extended to an adjoining chawl, belonging to the same individual, but was extinguished by the neighbours before much damage was done. The damage caused by the destruction of the jowlee hut is estimated at Rs. 25 and to the chawl at Rs. 75. The fire appears to have been due to the careless use of a naked kerosine oil lamp.

THE DHARAMPUR PRINCE ON TOUR.—A correspondent writes:—Prince Buldeoji, of Dharampur, travelled to Madras, Madura, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Mysore, Shiringapatam, and Gadag, and thence to Bangaloro. He is going to Hyderabad and thence to Dharampur through Bombay.—His Highness the Maharaja Holkar came here by yesterday's mail from Vizianagram with 150 followers and was met by all officers of the Mysore State, and Prince Buldeoji, of Dharampur, and afterwards left for his residence, which is selected in H. H. Aga Khan's bungalow. His Highness is going to-night to Mysore by a local train.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Succaram Withoo was charged with carrying 101 passengers in excess of the number allowed in his boat. Mr. Walshe, Superintendent, Customs Preventive Service, remarked that accused was tindal of a boat licensed to carry only thirty passengers, but accused carried 101 adults in excess to Dabul, on Tuesday night, at the rate of from 8 to 12 annas per head. About a couple of days ago, three other tindals were fined Rs. 20 each for a similar offence, and this was the fourth prosecution of its kind. Accused pleaded guilty, but begged to be forgiven, this being his first offence. Accused was fined Rs. 40, and Rs. 5 out of the fine was awarded to Mr. Walshe as cost of the prosecution.

FATAL KICK BY A HORSE.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Tramway Company's Stables, Colaba by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Ramjan Alibux, aged 35 years, a groom employed in the service of the Bombay Tramway Company and residing at the company's premises at Colaba. About 1 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, the deceased was leading a horse to a water trough, when the animal kicked him on the abdomen, throwing him down on the ground. He was conveyed to the Cooverji Jeejeebhoy Hospital, where he was attended to and advised to stay, but he refused to do so and returned home. He was fomented by his brother, who is a clencher in the forge of the company, and deceased appeared well under his treatment. About 7 o'clock, on the following morning, the brother went to work, leaving deceased at home, and when he returned home at noon, he found deceased unconscious, and died shortly afterwards. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

THE TABLES TURNED.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Flanagan charged Dugdoo Mankoo, a Hindu, aged twenty-two years, with committing highway robbery by forcibly taking from the person of one Bujoo, a woman, two silver wristlets, of the value of Rs. 5, on the morning of the 4th instant, at Mazagon Road. Mr. Vellinker appeared for the accused. It appears that, on the morning of the day in question, accused went to collect rent on behalf of his master from the prosecutrix and other tenants residing at Mazagon Road, when a quarrel took place between the party, with the result that the woman went to the police, and reported that she had been robbed by the accused of two silver wristlets from her person. The police on an inquiry found the charge had been trumped up. His Worship, after recording the evidence, discharged the accused and fined the woman Rs. 25 for making a false complaint.

RAST-GOFTAR CALENDAR.—Mr. Mervanjee Furdonjee Murzban, the proprietor of the Duftar Ashkara Press and of the *Rast-Goftar* newspaper, has issued for the current year a beautiful wall hanging calendar. It is printed and embellished in gold and colours. In the centre of the calendar is a picture of the new Administrative Offices of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, just opposite the Church Gate Station, and facing the sea on the west, and the city of Bombay on the east. On the left side of the calendar there is the usual list of months and dates containing the principal events that had occurred on those days. Just below the B. B. & C. I. Railway building design is another convenient calendar, containing in large figures the dates of each month, which can be torn off to show the following month. In a condensed form information relating to the Postal and Telegraphic Departments is given, which will be useful at the counter of a mercantile firm. A list of public holidays relating to the different nationalities is given. Rates relating to stamp duty, income-tax, railway periodical passes, bills of exchange, promissory notes, mortgages, insurances, &c., are also given. At the bottom of the calendar is a complete table of the several eras, together with the days of the respective months and dates. Altogether, this calendar will be an ornament on the wall of any office as well as useful for reference.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BASSEIN BRIDGE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Ookad Bhugla, aged forty years, a cook employed in the service of Mr. Kennedy, a bridge inspector on the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company and residing in his masters premises. About 9 o'clock, on Monday morning last, the deceased, in company of one Atmaram Baloo, a lorry man, was on his way from Pangoo to the Bhayander Station to go to his native country on leave. They walked along the line, and when they were on the Bassein Bridge, they heard the whistling of an engine, and on turning round noticed a train coming from behind. They immediately put the bundles which were in their hands on the foot-board, and got behind the tension bars. When the train was half-way across the bridge, the deceased peeped his head from behind the tension bar, with the result that the iron plate of the front of the engine struck him on the head. After the train had passed deceased was found lying unconscious on the foot-board with a large bleeding wound on the head by his companion, who went back to the end of the bridge and sent a man to inform Mr. Kennedy of what had happened. Mr Kennedy went up to the spot, sent for a lorry, and the unfortunate cook was taken back to Pongoo, where he was examined by a Railway Company doctor, who dressed the wound and advised his removal to Bombay. Deceased was placed in a lorry and taken to the Bandora station, and thence by a local train to Grant Road station, whence he was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. The House Surgeon, in his evidence, stated that deceased had a large wound on the forehead and the frontal bone was fractured in several pieces. A piece of bone, about three inches square, was driven in and the brain substance protruding through the wound. There was bleeding from the nose, and both the eyelids were much swollen. He never recovered his consciousness, and died shortly after admission. It was also stated that there was no foot-way on the bridge or outside of it, on which persons could walk without being touched by trains passing over the bridge, which was wide enough only for up and down trains. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

PROFESSOR LIVERSIDGE has found on further analysis that sea water contains from 0.5 to 0·8 grains of gold per ton. This value confirms the results of Sonstadt obtained a few years ago.

A FRIEND called on a worthy divine, who had been offered a bishopric. The daughter of the house met him at the door.

"Is your father going to accept it?" he inquired.

"Well," the young lady replied, demurely, "father is praying for guidance in the library, but mother is packing upstairs."

THE LATE NAWAB OF SACHIN.

THE late Nawab Sidi Abdul Kadir Khan of Sachin passed to his rest on the 30th December 1896 at his capital at Sachin. The late Nawab was thirty-one years of age. After the death of his Highness Nawab Ibrahim Khan, Chief of Sachin, the young Prince was sent to the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, to study there. Syed Abdul Kadir Sahib Munshi was his private tutor. At the college the late Nawab showed much diligence and won a prize in English speaking; he spoke English fluently. Before leaving the college Mr. Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Patel, his former tutor, now the first assistant master, Surat, High School, replaced Syed Abdul Kadir Sahib, and after the late Nawab left the college Mr. Patel was asked by Government to accompany him on a tour to Upper India. After Abdul Kahlil Khan's return from the tour a joint administration was formed. Mr. Nanu Mia Bakshu Mia Shaik, Municipal Secretary, Surat, was appointed joint administrator.

Owing to the intrigues of some ill-disposed persons, the late Nawab got estranged from Mr. Nanu Mia. Day by day, matters became worse and worse. The want of experience of the affairs of a Native State on the part of Mr. Nanu did not improve affairs. The late Nawab on account of strained relations between himself and the joint administrator wrote to Government, resigning his powers in favour of his eldest son as long as Mr. Nanu Mia was to be continued as a joint administrator. Abdul Kadir Khan was not deposed by the Government, as has been incorrectly stated in some papers. On the report of the able and experienced Political Agent and Collector of Surat, Mr. Crawley Bowey, Mr. Nanu Mia was removed, and had to revert to his former post. The administration was put under the senior Assistant Collector at Surat, and this was done both for the good of the late Nawab and the State. The Prince received a monthly allowance of Rs. 1,500, and not Rs. 600, as was incorrectly stated, and in addition all expenses on ceremonial occasions. The salaries of his attendants and servants were paid by the State. In the year 1897 the Assistant Collector was appointed the administrator, and carried on the administration in the name of the eldest son of the late Nawab, who is to succeed to the gadi on attaining his majority.

Mr. John Graham was appointed companion to the late Nawab, and the report of that gentleman in respect to him was favourable. It showed the youthful Chief to be an inexperienced man, and that if he been associated with good and disinterested men after leaving the college he would have turned out a better man. However, he was frank, generous, most intelligent and good at heart. As the eldest son of the late Nawab is already recognised as his successor by the British Government, no ceremony of installing the young Nawab Ibrahim Khan Sahib on the gadi has been performed by the Political Agent and Collector, Mr. C. W. Rand, at Surat.

On the third day ceremony of the death of the late Nawab, the young Nawab personally attended with his other two brothers and uncle, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan. It is a matter for deep regret that the late Nawab had lost his wife four months before his death. He leaves behind him three sons, the young Nawab Ibrahim Khan of Sachin, Nawabzada Ahmed Khan, and Nawabzada Abdul Karim Khan. The three princes are taken care of by a European governess, Miss Pin, appointed by Government, and it is hoped that the three young princes will turn out well, when highly educated, and competent, contributing to the welfare of those connected with them. The late Nawab was buried with all honours. A procession was formed. The State garrison, flags, sowars and body-guards accompanied the hearse, borne by his relatives and noblemen of Surat and other gentlemen. The scene was both solemn and imposing, and moved all present to tears. The late Nawab's younger brother, Nawabzada Nasrullakhan, the chief minister, was not present, where he had gone to attend the Mahomedan Educational Conference. Also the young Nawab and his two brothers were at Poona. Telegrams were sent to them, and they came at once, though they were not able to attend the funeral ceremony. Nawabzada Nasrullahkhan is plunged in grief and has received many messages of sympathy and condolence from friends and relatives, who mourn the irreparable loss. Thirty-one minute guns were fired as the last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased Nawab, and the garrison presented arms. Officials, servants, and subjects of the State paid their last homage to the memory of the departed Prince. The chiefs, nobles, and other gentlemen whom the late Nawab had known sent telegrams and letters to the Dowager Begum Sahib of Sachin, the mother, and to Nawabzada Nasrullahkhan, the brother, expressing their sincere sympathy and deep sorrow at the premature and sudden death of the late Nawab.

A BILL-COLLECTOR'S GRIEVANCE.

COMPLAINTS have been rife of late that a class of scoundrels forming aring go about the town in search of credulous individuals, who can be induced to part with the money which the scoundrels very cleverly find out they carry in their purse. The cause lists at the police courts provide a record of such cases in very large numbers and, in almost all cases, it is found the man has been made a dupe. The ring of scoundrels now find that fewer people go about the town with cash on their person, and an instance recently brought to our notice shows that the scoundrels use force to possess themselves of the money. On Monday afternoon, a bill-collector of a well-known and respectable establishment of milliners collected about Rs. 200. He was going to his master's shop to pay the money, when he noticed that a suspicious-looking Hindu was watching his movements and was following him closely. It possible one such (relief) work should be opened in each sub-division of a district in which severe distress prevails." This principle has been partially, the Sabha is glad to find, carried out by Government. But it is of opinion that it should be further extended. The agents and correspondents of the Sabha have suggested various small local works in the different Talukas. But as most of these can be easily ascertained by Government, it is needless to mention them in this letter. The Sabha would, however, be glad to furnish a list of such works proposed by its agents and correspondents if so required.

5. Task work and wages: The Sabha has already communicted its opinion to Government that the minimum wages granted on famine relief works are insufficient to maintain people in health. But leaving that question aside for the present, the Sabha wishes to point out to Government the necessity of directing the special attention of its officers to the provision of the Famine Relief Code regarding task work, and wages. The Code distinctly provides that no class of labourers shall be fixed for short work so as to reduce his wages below the minimum fixed by the Code, except in cases of contumacy, or persistent unwillingness to do the task fixed for his class of labourers; and it is necessary to draw the attention of the Superintendents of Relief Works to this provision. It may also be noted that in many cases labourers have to walk 5 or 6 miles from their villages to reach these Relief Works where there are as yet no huts provided for them and no allowance is made for this in exacting task work from them. As regards fixing the tasks for the A class of labourers it is also necessary to bear in mind, as stated in the Report of the Famine Commission Part I, para. 131, the fact that a "large proportion of the labourers are doing unaccustomed work, that many may be physically or morally depressed, and that the disruption of their ordinary life, and the novelty of their position on the Relief Works probably act injuriously on their bodily powers. The full task demanded from such persons should not therefore be more than 75 per cent of that commonly performed by labourers in ordinary times." The Sabha, however, regrets to find that this principle is not properly attended to in fixing the standard task in metal-breaking. Ordinarily, the highest standard is 12 to 10 cubic feet, and according to the principle stated above it should be 9 or 7 cubic feet for famine relief labourers. The Central Provinces' Famine Code gives 8 cubic feet as the maximum standard of work for breaking ordinary stone for road metal and 6 cubic feet for breaking very hard stone; and the Sabha recommends that the same may be adopted also in this Presidency, on the principle laid down in the Report of the Famine Commission noted above.

6. Special Relief Works: The Sabha has already submitted its observations to Government on this point. It fully appreciates the difficulties of Government in providing relief of this kind on any large scale. The advisability of granting this kind of relief to artizans is no longer disputed. The principle has been settled and incorporated in the various Famine Codes, and the question is one of organisation for carrying it out. The difficulties of Government may be said to be two-fold, financial and administrative. With reference to the latter, the Sabha begs to observe that all administrative difficulties can be got over by the co-operation of local traders and merchants as proposed is the Sholapur scheme submitted to Government. As for funds the Sabha thinks that there should be no hesitation in finding out the requisite capital, especially, as under the Sholapur scheme, Government does not run the risk of incurring more than ten per cent loss on the capital advanced by it. But if the Sholapur scheme be not found suitable, Government might, as suggested by G. V. J. in his letter published in the *Times of India* of the 23rd December last appoint a committee of a few experts to formulate without delay a new scheme for giving special relief to weavers.

7. Suspensions and remissions of revenue: In this connection the Sabha begs to request that steps should now be taken to obtain an estimate of the total outturn of crop in the affected districts, so as to enable Government to decide where suspensions and remission of revenue may be granted. The time for paying the first instalmenr of assessment has arrived, and it is reported that the village officers have in many cases already begun to press the cultivators for payment of assessment according to the annual practice. Several cultivators in the affected Talukas, the Sabha learns, have also applied for suspension and remission of revenue. The Sabha, therefore, respectfully begs to draw the attention of the Government to the principle laid down in para. 167, Part II of the Report of the Famine Commission which states that "such suspensions ought to be liberally granted, and that great care should be taken that the granting of this relief is not unduly delayed while inquiries are being made into the claims of circumstances of individuals." The Commissioners, it may be further mentioned, also recommend the granting of relief by suspending the land revenue in the case of landlords, provided they in their turn agree to make similar concessions to their tenants. In other words the Commissioners appear to think that if no suspensions of revenue are granted to landlords the tenants will have eventually to bear the burden, as the former will not fail to realise it by any means from the tenants who will not thus obtain the protection and relief they really require. The Commissioners have therefore recommended that suspensions of the land revenue in the case of landlords should be made contingent on corresponding suspensions of rent due to them from their tenants; and the Sabha thinks that the same policy be now followed by Government and that where crops have abnormally-failed suspensions should be liberally granted irrespective of the fact whether the cultivator has or has not mortgaged his land or whether he is or is not a subtenant. The Sabha learns that no sanction of Government is now necessary for applying the provisions of Chapter X of the Famine Relief Code to the affected districts. But still the Sabha believes that it would be highly desirable if Government, after obtaining the information regarding the failure of crops &c., issue general orders on the subject. As the matter stands at present the cultivators in different affected districts know not whether or not suspensions of land revenue will be granted to them, and this has caused considerable uneasiness amongst them. Many of them have applied to the District authorities for such suspensions, but no definite replies have been yet received by them. A public declaration of the policy Government means to follow in this matter is therefore sure to remove all misgivings on the point.

Trusting that the above suggestions will meet with the favourable consideration of Government.—I have, &c.,

V. R. PATWARDHAN,
Chairman, Managing Committee,
Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona.

THE PUNJAB.

It is fortunate at a time like the present when District Officers throughout all the Provinces of India affected by famine are at their wits' end to provide employment on relief works which shall not represent money more or less wasted, that we have in this Province two such works of utility in progress as the Jhelum and Chenab Canals. We have already announced that the excavation of the former has been sanctioned and work has probably commenced on it by this time. On the Chenab Canal the work of construction has been in progress for several years but though the Rakh, Mian Ali and Jhang Branches are practically complete, there is still a vast amount of earthwork to be carried out on the Gugeira Branch. When, in consequence of the prevalence of distress, the necessity for reserving this remaining earthwork for the employment of labour on relief principles became apparent, it was found that the Engineers were to a large extent committed by agreements with contractors to the carrying out of the work on ordinary lines. About five lakhs of rupees worth of earthwork can be carried out in this way only, but for the purposes of famine relief the employment of labourers under contractors, even on full wages, is not to be left out of account. Though a larger number of persons could be employed if the wages were fixed on the relief scale, yet the existence of so large a field for ordinary labour will serve to lessen the strain on relief works elsewhere. There is, however, on the Chenab Canal, in addition to the earthwork in the hands of contractors, a balance of some five lakhs of rupees worth of earthwork, outside the contracts, which has been reserved for famine relief labour, giving employment not merely to able bodied persons but to all comers, and this, we understand, can be made available at any moment it having been left to the Commissioner of Lahore to give the word when the relief operations should be started. It is estimated that provision is made in this way for the relief of some 80,000 persons including women and children for six months. The Gugeira Branch, with its subsidiary channels traverses the Gujranwala, Jhang and Montgomery districts, and runs close to the border of the Sharakpur Tahsil of the Lahore District, where the operations of last summer practically exhausted the programme of relief works. For all the districts mentioned the work on the Chenab Canal must form the main centre of relief, and we shall no doubt see the works commenced as soon Deputy Commissioners can find persons to accept employment on the low scale of wages admissible under the Famine Code.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK.

THE following are the Proceedings of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Thumboo Chetty Street, Madras, Mr. R. G. Orr presiding:—

The notice convening the Meeting and the special Resolutions therewith submitted by the Board for decision were read.

Applications received up to date, amounting in all to 14,790 Shares, were placed upon the table, the lowest rate of tender being Rs. 140 per Share.

The Chairman rising said:—Before proceeding to the important business for which we are assembled I take the opportunity to welcome you in to the New Building as this the first Meeting which has been held under its roof. It has recently stood the test of the greatest downpour of rain experienced in Madras this century, making up a short fall prior to November and then exceeding in a few weeks the average for a full year by some 20 inches. There has not been a leakage, the building is as sound as it looks, gentlemen. It has also proved, in its design and general arrangement, all that could be desired; there is not a single alteration and improvment so far that can be suggested. All this is eminently satisfactory, and I feel you will be glad to know it. And now, gentlemen, to proceed to the special business for which we are assembled. My task is rendered easy and my message to you is made short, for I am in the position to announce, that applicatons have been received for 14,790 Shares, and several more we know of have yet to come in. We have not a dissentient vote amongst the proxies. A group of native gentlemen in Bombay, it is true, sent a protest against the second Resolution, but it was subsequently withdrawn. Two European shareholders also objected to the increase of Capital, but these have withdrew their objections, and have taken the number of shares to which they are entitled in the New Issue, so I think, gentlemen, the Board may be congratulated upon the fact, that after three months' time for consideration and reflection on the part of members, it is in the position to announce to you, that not a single dissentient voice exists against the proposals your Directors have now the honour to submit. (Approbation expressed). I will then at once proceed to put the two Special Resolutions to the vote, which your Board submits for decision.

The first on the Agenda is—"Resolved, that the name of the Company be changed from "The Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited," to "The Commercial Bank of India, Limited," by which designation it shall hereafter be known. This is seconded by Mr. Willam Morgan, and suported by Mr. J. Dale. Carried *nem. con.*

The second Special Resolution is—"Resolved, that the Capital of the Company be increased from Rupees two millions five hundred thousand to Rupees four millions by a further issue of 15,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each."

This is seconded by Mr. Chathoorbhooja Doss Khoosal Doss Sait, and supported by Mr. J. E. Patton. Carried *nem. con.*

The Chairman continued—Well, gentlemen, it is very gratifying that our proposals have met with such unanimous approval, and the Board thanks you for your loyal support. I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to announce the intention of the Board to open branches at Calcutta, Rangoon and Karachi early in January. We are satisfied that ready and lucrative employment will be found for the increased capital now to be called up. With the liberal rate of interest which the subscriptions carry, the Bank will no doubt receive a good proportion of call monies in advance of due dates, which will be welcome during the present busy season. As regards our staff, we believe we possess a body of men capable of holding their own in any centre.

Mr. Charles Beresford, of 8 years' standing with us, who brought high credentials from his old Bank which he has fully justified, goes to Karachi.

Mr. P A Churchward, a capable zealous officer who has been with us 7 years, is entrusted with the important charge at Rangoon, and the Directors have every confidence that he will work that new field successfully. He has recently earned the special

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 6.

THE price of Consols in London receded 7-16th per cent. yesterday to 111 5-8; and Indian Sterling loan was ½ per cent. lower, at 111. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was advanced 1-8th. to 3½ per cent.; that on short London Bills being unaltered at 3 per cent. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-16 per cent. to 63 3-16. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower in London, at 29½d. per oz; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value, with Exchange on London unaltered. Braziers' Copper was unchanged at £67 per ton; and Yellow Metal at 5 1-16. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 102 ½; but Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·22½.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom, on Friday evening, was 2,430,000 quarters—a decrease of 70,000 quarters from the previous week's estimate.

Monday's advance in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool was lost yesterday, the quotation returning to 3 31-32d.; and Broach of all grades, declined 1-32d. per lb. American Arrivals were 3-64d. to 1-16d. lower, the extreme quotations being 3 55-64d. for January deliveries, and 3 7-8d. for May-June. The market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The day's Imports were 55,000 bales.

The Manchester market closed quiet but steady last evening, with 36in. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings quoted at 4s. per piece; 38 in. 8½lbs. Shirtings, at 4s. 9d.; 37 in. 20 lbs. Jacconets, at 28; 47 in. 20 lbs. Mulls, at 2s. 2d.; and 40s. Mule Twist, at 7 3-8d. per lb.

In New York, yesterday, the price of ready Mid. Uplands Cotton further declined 1-16 cent., to 7 1-16 cents per lb., but April Futures were virtually unchanged, at 6·99 cents.

The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 55,000 bales bringing up the season's total as shown below, and compared with the figures of the two preceding years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Tuesday's Receipts	53,000	24,000	35,000
Three days' do.	157,000	75,000	108,000
Since 1st September 1896...	5,023,000	3,578,000	5,388,000

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's receipts	208,000	172,000	247,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom.	118,000	77,000	125,000
" Continent	112,000	91,000	100,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	4,871,000	3,503,000	5,281,000
" exports to U. K. do. ...	1,876,000	1,029,000	1,783,000
" " to Continent do. ...	1,512,000	1,174,000	1,810,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,280,000	1,055,000	1,235,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 2nd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	.....	4,045,850	4,327,480
" " Surats	.....	180,733	127,530

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	990,000	1,058,810	1,223,190
" London	22,000	4,500	7,000
American Afloat	330,000	201,000	449,000
East Indian "	5,000	11,500	10,000
Total ...	1,356,000	1,275,820	1,689,190
Price of Middling-Americans ...	4d.	4 5-8d.	4 17-32d.
" Good Dhollera	3 13-32d.	3 13-16d.	3 13-16d.
Difference ...	19-32d.	1-16d.	5-16d.

Prices in our local Cotton market have declined to-day Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, all round, the feeling being steady at the fall. Exporters have bought 2,500 bales of ready Bengal, at Rs. 136½-148½; and 200 Akola, at Rs. 162; and they have contracted for 200 bales of "Fine" Broach, for January delivery, at Rs. 188; but the Mills have been almost out of the market, having taken only 100 Bengal, at Rs. 143 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unchanged in value, and the usual moderate amount of business for shippers' account has been reported to-day, the tone of the former market having been steady, and that of the latter quiet.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	4,290 bales.
Wheat	6,048 cwt.
Gingelly	689 "
Groundnuts	631 "
Rice	2,300 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady, at 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per ton. Some more business has been done for Tokio (s) at the above rates for Seeds and Cotton to Antwerp, respectively. Some February business has also been reported to the same port at 10s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s 3 3-8d, for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which a moderate amount was reported, and at 1s. 3 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which business was also done; but the transactions passing have been very limited and rates close quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 3 3-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 3 3-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 13-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 9-16d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·04	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet in tone, with little doing, but rates for 3½ per Cents which opened at 98 5-8 for Money, and 99 for Account, advanced to 98 15-16, and 99 5-16 in the two positions, respectively, and left off at a further advance of 1-16 per cent. on these quotations, 98 nominal has been quoted for Threes.

SHARES remain a very quiet market, and our list remains without alteration except on the following items, say, a decline of Rs. 50 in Central India, Rs. 25 in David, Rs. 20 in Bombay Cotton, of Rs. 15 each in Imperial Cotton and Leopold, 10 in Connaught, and an advance of Rs. 60 in Manockjee Petit.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 7.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

217-96—Chitnis, M and M—Harilal Icharam and others vs Bai Dohibai—Payne, G and S. Part heard.
Defended New Long Causes.

560-96—Dastury and F—Bhagoobai vs Savitribai and others—Mulji and R and Khunderao and S and K D Shroff
561-96—Crawford B and Co—David Wilder vs Ellen Atkins and another—H R Hemming
443-96—Framjee M and M—Framjee Dorabjee and others—vs Ardeshir Hormusjee Todiwalla—Chalk W and S
564-96—Payne G and S—The Farbwerke Vorm Mister Loucius and Brming vs The Farben Fabriken Vorm Fr Byer and Company—Crawford B and Co
573-96—Pestonjee R and K—Cowasjee Shapurjee Mehta vs Lullubhoy Chazanlal and another—Edgelow and G
590-96—Payne G and S—Mirza Bazatally Mirza Faizali vs Yemmabai and another—In person
595-96—Madhavji V—Jetha Premji vs Isaac Jan Mahomed and another—Payne G and S.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

552-96—Mulji and R Damidhar Madhowjee vs C V Turner and others
612-96—Pyne, G and S Charles Agnew Turner vs Hajee Sidick Allana and others—In person
621-96—Brown and M Jamnadas Vithaldas vs Kankocchand Shirchand and others
622-96—Payne G and S Alex Tirie and Sons, Limited, vs Shafatally Moosalbhoy Adamjee
616-96—Nanu and H Dadabhoy Bhimjeebhoy vs Jerbai
628-96—Roughton and B Nensy Dharsey and others vs L P S Shunmuga Nadir
640-96—Nanu and H Fazumbhoy Hoptcella vs Christopher Fell H J R Hemming
641-96—Manekjal, D and J Cowasjee Eduljee Patal vs Tyeb Hajee Ayub
Postponed Long Causes
50-96—Thakordas D and C—Rehemubhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Manshukial D and J
152-96—James Peace Hurjiewan Ooker Purshotum Ooker—Payne J and S.
205-95—Tyabji D and C—Ruttonbai bin Karimbhai vs Valji Karimbhai and others—Brown and M, M H K and Thakordas D and C.
185-95—In person. Tribhowandas Parshotamdas vs Bai Jodoo alias Mani—Pestonjee R and K
351-94—Edjelow and G—Laloobhoy Chuggonlal vs Narretomdas Inderji Vacshnoo and another—Dikshit and D

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

91-95—Merza H Khan—Aishabai vs Hajee Eisak bin Hajie Cheard and another—In person and K D Shroff
323-95—Payne J and S—Canji Dworkadas vs Petamber Domji Mothowjie Varji
282-96—H J P Hemming—Jenabai and another vs Gulam Hoosein Fowji Pimpin and another—Payne G and S
319-96—Payne G and S—Oomer Jamal Varjani vs Meherally Karamsi and others—Thakurdas W and C.
358-94—In person—Bhikhobhai Ruttonchand vs Pragjee Vulubji.
434-95—In person Nensey Hemraj vs Laljee Mowji—Brown and M
258-96—Daphtary and F—Damjee Sewjee vs Oomersey Nageey and others in person—Payne G and S
615-95—Bicknell M and M—Morwanjee Rustomjee Dubash vs Cooverbai and others—Balkrishna V N K.
603-94—Manshikial D and J—The Administrator-General of Bombay vs Dayabhai Premchand and others—Mathubhai and Jaadin Person.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SYMONDS—KIRKHAM—January 4, at St. Paul's Church, Poona, by the Rev. G. Gothard, M.A., assisted by the Rev. L. M. Haslope, M.A., William Powell Symonds, Indian Civil Service, to Grace Isabel, 2nd daughter of the Hon'ble Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Barrister-at-law, Bombay Educational Department.

DEATHS.

HUME-SPRY—December 8, at Luston, Weston, Somerset, Arthur Hume-Spry, late Bombay Civil Service, eldest son of the late Arthur B. Spry, Senior Chaplain, R.I.O.S.
WADIA—January 6, at Tardeo, at his father's residence, Lowjeebhai, son of Kursetji Rustomjee Wadia, aged 31. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRIEVE—December 14, at Cochin, the wife of J. Grieve, of a son.
KIRKMAN—January 3, at Ritherdon Road, Egmore, the wife of W. G. Kirkman, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BRADBURY—PARKINSON—On New Year's Day, by special license, Robert Edwin Bradbury, Madras City Police, to Grace Maud (Dolly) Parkinson, of Brisbane, Australia.
MORGAN—BERRILL—December 28, at Almora, by the Rev. L. Lermit, Henry Tilson, the youngest son of the Rev. F. A. Morgan, of Broadway, Worcestershire, Indian Civil Service, to Nora Aileen, youngest daughter of the late G. F. Berrill, Esq., and Mrs. Berrill, of Weston, Super-Mare.

DEATHS.

LEWIS—December 24, at Belgaum, Jane Drucilla (Drucy), the dearly beloved wife of John Ethelred Lewis, aged 31 years and 5 months.
MCCARTHY—January 1, at Madras, Alice Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Albert Edward Marsh McCarthy, and grand-daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. N. Hobart, H. M. Indian Army.
RAWSON—December 31, at Bangalore, Rose, wife of Lieut.-Colonel Courtney Clarke Rawson, Royal Engineer.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1897.

MR. ROUGHTON proposes to appoint a committee to manufacture reports showing the number of persons attacked, the distribution of infected areas, the measures adopted for the disinfection of infected houses, the number of persons remaining in each infected house in which a case of plague "may occur"—rather a large order—or has occurred, the number of cases subsequently in each house, the number of persons who having removed from an infected house are subsequently attacked—in Karachi, Poona, Thana, or elsewhere,—and all other such matters as may serve to elucidate, etc., etc. If pestilence could be exorcised by reports this scheme will deliver us from further trouble. Reports on all and each of these items will supply the Corporation with a good deal of literature. But it is not easy to see what advantage will follow from these reports when printed. We know already the number of houses known to be infected. Is the Vigilance Committee to act as a substitute for the Martial Law which the Municipal Commissioner has told the Corporation would be required to enforce a house to house visitation in order to frustrate attempts to conceal infectious cases and so make the returns complete? Mr. Roughton should have learned by his experience as leader of the small but gallant Volunteer Artillery squadron which assisted the Municipal employes to sever the water-connections in Kamatipura, that a considerable force is required to protect the workers. The Volunteers performed their arduous duty under the ægis of the Mounted Police. The public know—and if the members of the Corporation do not know it is their own fault—all about the measures adopted for the disinfection of infected houses. The number of persons remaining in each infected house in which cases of pestilence "may occur" can be ascertained if the members of the Committee picket "each such house" day and night. When the figures are ascertained what useful purpose will they serve? The figures vary from day to day and from week to week in houses in which cases "may occur." How build conclusions on such shifting sands? The number of persons who have removed from infected houses and are subsequently attacked cannot be ascertained, for the simple reason that many if not most of them have gone up-country and have left no trace. If they were traced and counted, would the practical work of dealing with the sickness,—holding it in check, and stamping it out—be advanced one iota by the achievement? Is the proposed committee more likely to succeed better in "ascertaining matters that may serve to elucidate the origin, progress, and character, and secure suppression of the plague" than the specialists appointed by Government? Mr. Roughton no doubt thinks the task as easy as the cross-examining of a witness in a police court to elucidate the origin of a crime, and secure its punishment. But that able solicitor would be somewhat taken aback if he were told that a committee of laymen could deal with a law case better than a man of professional training. The proposed Committee, be it said with all respect, are as competent to elucidate the origin of the plague as they are to design a modern ironclad. The strongest opposition to the appointment of such a Committee will be found amongst those whose names Mr. Roughton has included in the list without their permission. If a Committee when appointed would be content to draw up its own reports on matters already elucidated, and have the discretion to confine its functions in other matters to suggestions which the Executive may take or leave according to circumstances, no great harm may be done. It would be far otherwise if the Committee have not only full power to call for all papers and documents relating to the epidemic, but also to require at each of their meetings "the attendance of the Health Officer and all other such servants of the Municipality as they may think fit." The Health Officer and the "other such servants" would be much better employed in coping with the epidemic than in dancing attendance on a committee of amateurs who have not the faintest acquaintance with the hard facts of the situation. If the Executive are to be superseded by a Vigilance Committee, the Municipal Act must be modified. The Municipal Commissioner is bound by the law as it stands to take such measures as may in his discretion be deemed necessary to prevent the spreading of dangerous disease. If he is to have a dozen coadjutors and to accept and act upon their suggestions, taking "all such steps as they may deem necessary or advisable in all matters relating to the plague," then the city will be at the mercy of a junta never contemplated by the law, and the responsible officer will become a cypher. The outlook is too serious for such trifling. The Corporation, we should hope, will not lightly depart from the attitude of prudent reserve which has hitherto been so wisely observed. We have never joined in the cry for the suspension of "the experiment in local self-Government" which some of our contemporaries have pronounced a dismal failure. We should be sorry to see the Corporation give itself into the hands of its enemies by an attempt to set up a Committee of Incapables to supersede hard and earnest work by idle talk and impotent fussiness.

IN reference to the serious danger to the city caused by over-crowded burial-grounds in some of its busiest quarters, to which we drew attention the other day, a well-known resident makes a suggestion for re-opening a proposal of which something was heard a few years ago. It is that in order to avoid having to pass close to the Mahomedan Cemetery and Hindu Burning Ground, an alternative route to the Queen's Road should be provided for vehicular traffic between the Fort, and Chowpatty and Malabar Hill, by converting the ride along the Sea Face into a road. Our correspondent points out that the road could in the first instance be made in a provisional way, and it could be improved and finished as funds permitted. The Sea Face is Government property, but if the Municipality expressed a desire to convert the ride into a road, there would probably not be much difficulty in obtaining the necessary permission. A new thoroughfare would relieve the congested state of traffic along the Queen's Road, and the improvement is one to which we may look forward in coming years. But something short of that would meet present needs. All that is required is to harden the surface of some thirty feet of the ride by putting down a little gravel and passing a steam roller over it. The danger arising from the vicinity of extensive burning grounds and an overcrowded cemetery to an important thoroughfare is undesirable at any time, but when an epidemic prevails and the bodies of considerable numbers of victims are brought to those places, the danger to the public health becomes serious. A temporary diversion of the traffic is imperative in such a situation. We do not suggest that a pucca road along the sea-face should be made at the present juncture. A kutcha road-way along the existing track would answer every purpose. Works intended to add to the beauty of the city and to the convenience of its inhabitants, should not be taken in hand at this moment and should be postponed in favour of works of distinct sanitary value. Amongst such works, the provision of cemeteries in suitable sites, away from the crowded parts of the city, should have a prominent place.

Numerous other sanitary improvements, entailing considerable expenditure, are urgently required, and should be taken up energetically. The utilitarian, not the æsthetic, needs of the city claim first consideration. This view of the case has evidently impressed itself upon the mind of the Municipal Commissioner. Some time back he was asked for a report on certain proposed improvements for the zoological collection at the Victoria Gardens in accordance with the views of an expert from Calcutta. Mr. Snow has now replied stating that the approximate cost of improvements would be one and a-half lakh of rupees, and the annual recurring expenditure about Rs. 22,500. The Commissioner adds: "Considering the present crisis and the enormous expenditure daily incurred by the Municipality in connection with the plague, besides the uncertainty of the duration of that expenditure, I think the Corporation will concur with me that the time for embarking on an outlay of this kind is inopportune, and the whole matter should be deferred until the normal situation is again re-established." The wisdom of this attitude is beyond dispute, and it will be well if, in considering the Budget at the current meeting, the Corporation gives to the principle laid down by Mr. Snow a practical application by striking out of the estimates any proposed work of a non-utilitarian character. This will leave the Executive officers free to direct their energies to the carrying out of pressing sanitary improvements, and to the prompt discharge of the ordinary sanitary and conservancy work of the city. We notice, however, that one member of the Corporation, Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, desires to fetter the Executive by the passing of a resolution, of which he has given notice, directing that during the existence of the plague "no main sewer, drain or gully pipe be opened or cleaned except where they are choked up." He further proposes "that no house-connection be made with such sewer-drain or gully pipe, and that all existing house-connections be severed from the gully pipes, drains or sewers." This motion is based upon an assumption—absolutely unsupported by evidence—that the drains are responsible for the present state of affairs. The carrying of the proposal would not only postpone indefinitely the day when the house-owners will, in accordance with the recent decision of the Municipality, have to pay for house-connections where they do not exist: it would also add greatly to the difficulty already experienced by the Municipal Executive in carrying out the conservancy arrangements of the city. If the house-connections were arbitrarily cut off the halalcore service would need to be largely strengthened. Its increase is at the present time impossible, and it is only with difficulty that the existing staff is kept at work.

VARIOUS estimates are being given as to the probable outturn of cotton in India, but they have to be received with more caution than usual at this time of year. The receipts of cotton into Bombay up to the first week in January ordinarily enable merchants to form a good idea of the probable yield of the earlier crops, but under existing conditions this barometer does not work properly. Cotton comes in very slowly, and this is believed to be due not to exceptionally bad crops, but to the absence of agents and brokers in Bombay to receive the consignments. So many of the native brokers and men of business have left the city, that the few who remain are only able to negotiate for a small supply. The holders of stocks up-country will not send direct to European firms, who are themselves deprived of the services of many of their most reliable native assistants. The smallness of receipts does not, however, greatly matter, for there is extremely little enquiry from abroad, and only small consignments are going forward. Although knowledge of the condition of affairs is unusually limited this season, it is clear that Bengals and Oomras will be a good deal below last year's crops. The probability is that the Broach crop will also be far below the bumper record of last year, and will scarcely come up to an average. A great deal depends, however, upon the weather between now and the middle of February. Little or no dew, and dry cold winds between then and now would play havoc with the crop, as was the case three years ago both in Broach and Kathiawar. As to the future of the cotton trade, the outlook is uncertain. The American crop is very good, and favourable reports are received from other quarters, but under ordinary circumstances there would not be an overproduction for the world's supply. The scarcity in India, however, will very seriously diminish the demand for yarn and piece-goods, and as this country is the largest market for Manchester goods the effect upon the staple industry of that city and upon its operatives is likely to be very serious. The closing of a few of the Bombay mills in consequence of the prevailing scare will not do much to counteract the slowness of demand for Manchester goods, since stocks are fairly abundant.

THE Government Resolution reviewing the Educational Report for the past year was issued yesterday, but the report itself has not been given to the public. There are, it appears, 9,556 schools in the presidency with 5,70,652 children attending them. On these the total expenditure has been Rs. 32,56,731, towards which the Provincial revenues have contributed Rs. 8,34,200. All the same, the number of Government institutions is remarkably small. Government High Schools are intended to serve as model institutions, but the middle school education is almost entirely in the hands of private bodies or Municipal Boards. Towards these schools Government has contributed roughly three-quarters of a lakh, and has expressed satisfaction with their general efficiency, and the existing arrangements for training their teachers. The resolution deals fairly fully with the institutions under control of the Joint Schools Committee, and shows that some three-fifths of the primary schools in the city are not sufficiently efficient to be placed on the Director's list. But the number of children in secondary schools is almost equal to those in the primary schools, a fact which is taken to indicate the need for a knowledge of English experienced in Bombay city. Mr. Chatfield, it appears, in his report discoursed at some length on the subject of University education, and "made an interesting comparison between the condition of University education when he joined the department in 1866, and its condition at the present time. He has also made some remarks on the effect of higher education on the physique of students. But to learn what these remarks may be, we shall have to await the appearance of the report, which has not yet been given to the public.

WE are requested by the Municipal Health Officer to call the attention of the various charitable organizations amongst the several communities, to the fact that there are now in Bombay, owing to various causes, many cases of destitution or great hardship in families. He urges that every step should be taken by charitable people to relieve this distress with promptitude and generosity.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST, accompanied by Mr. J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., Private Sec

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FAREWELL BANQUET TO MR. RHODES.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

A farewell banquet was given, last night, to Mr. Cecil Rhodes, at Capetown, when his health was drunk amid frantic cheers.

MR. McKINLEY AND BIMETALISM.

The *Times'* New York correspondent states that Senator Wolcott is about to visit Europe as an unofficial envoy of Mr. McKinley to promote international bimetalism.

DUELLING IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

The Emperor William has issued a Cabinet Order for new rules for the settlement of officers' disputes by a Council of Honour, the object being to restrict duelling in the German Army.

RENEWAL OF DISTURBANCES IN CRETE.

Latest advices from Crete state that conflicts have taken place near Canea, between the Christians and Mussalmans, in which several have been killed and wounded.

The Mussalmans are seeking to obstruct the reforms.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND QUESTION.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

A representative of the *St. James's Gazette* to-day had an interview with Lord George Hamilton's Secretary, who informed him that it was intended to open an Indian Famine Fund directly notice was received from the Viceroy that Goverament was ready to distribute the same, and that a communication from the Viceroy on the subject was shortly expected.

RISING IN BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

CAPETOWN, JAN. 5.

A party of the Batlaros tribe of Kaffirs have murdered a trader, named Robinson, and captured his wife and child upon the Mashowing River, one hundred miles to the westward of Vryburg.

It is feared that the whole tribe has revolted.

The country is largely settled by Colonists.

The volunteers are now leaving Vryburg for the scene of action.

DETERMINED OPPOSITION TO THE LANDING OF INDIANS IN NATAL.

DURBAN, JAN. 5.

A monster meeting was held here, to-day, when a resolution was adopted demanding the Government to repatriate at Natal's expense two shiploads of Indians now in quarantine off here, and also to prevent the entry of any more into the Colony.

It is understood that Mr. Gandhi, the author of the pamphlet lately issued, is among those in quarantine.

It is feared that trouble will ensue if a landing is attempted.

END OF THE STRIKE IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, JAN. 5.

Mutual concessions on the part of the Marine engineers and the ship-owners has resulted in a settlement of the strike being arrived at.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Revva left here this evening.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Coromandel, from Bombay, arrived here, this morning.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peshawar arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

HONGKONG, JAN. 5.

The Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamer Letimbro left to-day for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 14-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	111 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
2½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-16
Bar Silver	29 3-4

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided, and there were also present: Mr. R. H. Vincent, Professor O. V. Muller, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji, and Ibrahim Rahimtulla.

RESIGNATION OF MR. REBSCH.

The Committee recorded letter, dated 2nd instant, from Mr. S. Rebsch, resigning his seat on the Standing Committee.

WATER-TABLES AT KALICUT AND KOCHIN STREETS.

The Commissioner reported that he has entrusted to the paving contractors for the current year the work of providing and fixing water-tables at the sides of the foot-paths in Kalicut and Kochin streets, which have been taken over by the Municipality from the Port Trust. The cost, Rs. 1,114, including contingencies, will be met from the amount of Rs. 6,053, deposited by the Port Trustees for laying water-tables.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, forwarding two estimates—one amounting to Rs. 8,790, and the other to Rs 13,600—for the construction of quarters for the Head Animal Keeper, and 20 mallees, respectively, at the Victoria Gardens, and requesting sanction to the works being executed at a total cost of Rs. 22,390, or say Rs.22,500, to be met from the unexpended balance of the Garden Fund, amounting to Rs. 23,000.

Mr. Vincent remarked that the head animal-keeper was an ugly designation, and the man might better be called chief animal keeper.

Professor Muller reminded the Committee that while considering the schedule they had changed the designation.

Dr. Viegas recollected that the man was to be called assistant to the Superintendent, Victoria Gardens and Zoological Collection.

Mr. Vincent: Even that is a very long designation.

The Commissioner remarking that the building was necessary, it was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the cost.

After transacting some more business, the Committee adjourned.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE following circular was issued yesterday:—

The advisibility or otherwise of stopping all the cotton mills in Bombay for a period having been brought to the notice of the Committee of the Association, they, after most careful consideration, have come to the conclusion that all mill agents should be requested to use their utmost endeavours to keep their mills working, as the Committee consider it very undesirable that during a time of scarcity like the present many mill-hands who are willing to work should be thrown out of employment.

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

AT Monday's Meeting of the Port Commissioners of Calcutta, Mr. Vernon Harcourt's report on the Hooghly was to be presented, but little interest is now felt in Mr. Harcourt's views owing to his long delay in sending his report from England.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 18.

THE contents of the circulars received from New York by the mail of December 5 respecting the position of the cotton market are interesting, especially the references to the stocks and purchases of United States spinners, North and South. Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co say:—"Our spinners continue to buy slowly, though they have shown more disposition to accumulate stock during the latter part of the week than for several months. Usually at this season of the year the Southern spinner is well supplied, but this season they have passed from their doors to the ports and been unable to retain their spring and summer supply owing to their inability to secure the needed discount. Thus we see in the market a short interest which has not been as large or as aggressive since the beginning of August, and if present crop ideas are correct this short interest will be a competitor with the sales for European account, which for so long have been the controlling factor. To bring about a change in the prevailing sentiment it will be necessary for the movement to be of such size as to convince Europe that present crop estimates are not below the actual yield. Whenever this shall appear convincing to the trade an advance will follow, as there are no reserve supplies upon which to draw, and which existed last season." Messrs. Price, M'Cormick, and Co state:—"Although we have evidently already experienced the maximum movement of the season, and indications point to gradually decreasing receipts from this time forward, the course of the cotton market during the past week has been extremely disappointing. It had been confidently expected that as soon as receipts showed a decreasing tendency prices would show a corresponding tendency towards improvement. The reverse has been the case, and closing prices this evening are materially lower than those of Wednesday evening last. The fact is, holders of cotton have evidently become discouraged at the failure of the market to respond to the apparently improved outlook, and to the liquidation of their holdings is due in a large measure the declining tendency of values. It is now certain that there will have been marketed on the 1st of January at least 6,000,000 bales of the present crop, which upon the basis of dlrs. 37.50 per bale, or 7½ per lb., represents a cash value of dlrs. 215,000,000. That the market should have declined when called upon to absorb such a quantity of cotton is not surprising. Nevertheless New England spinners are said to hold smaller stocks than ever before, and they have yet to acquire their necessary supplies. Thus far they have been buying only from hand to mouth in the expectation that the heavy movement we have thus far experienced would cause a decline in values and enable them to purchase the cotton which they require at a lower range of values. The best-informed merchants in the dry goods trade inform us that they expect a more active business in the spring than they have experienced for a long time, and consequently there is likely to develop a largely increased demand for the raw material from domestic consumers. That this country will be equal to the absorption of a larger quantity of cotton than ever before seems likely in view of the tendency towards revival in all departments of business throughout the country. Our attention has been called to the fact that the famine which has prevailed in India will greatly restrict the demand for manufactured goods from Manchester, and that this may be regarded as a 'bearish' factor in the situation. Well-informed people, however, state that the natural increase in Continental consumption and the improved demand which may be expected in America will more than offset the loss in the Indian requirements. Therefore, no doubt the cotton world will require this season at least 8,750,000 bales of American cotton to supply its wants. Consequently, should the yield this season not exceed this figure, 7½c. per lb. ought not to be found dear for the remnant of the crop.

The Money market is in an interesting condition, and the outlook is anything but as clear as it might be. The general opinion prevalent is that we may anticipate a renewal of ease after the turn of the year, more particularly owing to the fact that large exports of gold from New York appear likely. This is by no means certain, however, and on the other hand it has to be borne in mind that there is great uncertainty with regard to the remaining amount now standing to the credit of the Japanese Government at the Bank of England, while the demand for gold on Continental account continus strong, and it is impossible to say when it will cease. Again, the market has already begun to borrow from the Bank in anticipation of the January dividends, and the prospect seems to be that the bulk, if not the whole, of the sum then to be set free will have been obtained in advance. Another uncertain element is the position in India, and the prospect of an early issue of a million and a half of Indian Treasury Bills. Up to the end of the year money will certainly remain dear, but with regard to the course of events in the new year nothing definite can be said. The bill broker's and discount houses have soon had to retrace the step they recently took in lowering deposit rates. On the 4th of the present month owing to the rapid decline in the value of money, a reduction of ½ per cent. was announced in the rates allowed for money on deposit, but just as sharp as the advance, so has been the recovery, and the brokers yesterday raised the rates to 3 per cent. for money at call, and 3½ per cent. at notice. They could hardly do otherwise, seeing that they are obtaining 3½ to 3¾ per cent for short loans, and 3 5-8 per cent for discounting three months' bills. Notwithstanding borrowings by the market at the central institution during the week to the extent of upwards of half-a-million, the other deposits, in which are included bankers' balances, show a reduction of a quarter of a million. Revenue payments have absorbed £227,505, and a further sum of £616,546 is accounted for by the withdrawals of gold for abroad aggregating £323,000 and the usual expansion in the home requirements at this season of the year. The reserve is upwards of half a million lower at just over 26 millions, in contrast with 35¼ millions a year ago. The coin and bullion at 35¼ millions compares with 44½ millions at the corresponding date last year. At the end of June the coin and bullion item stood at the highest point of the year, namely, nearly 50 millions, so that during the past six months there has been a reduction of no less than 14 millions, and included in the present total, of course, is a large amount of Japanese money.

Certain significant portions of the address recently delivered by M. Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, to a number of manufacturers who, at his request, had waited upon him, given in full by the "Frankfurter Zeitung," are worth more than passing notice. These gentlemen had been summoned in order to receive advice from the Minister with reference to disputes which some of them had with their workpeople. M. Witte, it is stated, received the manufacturers somewhat coldly. He said: "It is impossible for you to imagine an Administration which takes a greater interest in the welfare of industrial enterprise than the present Ministry. Our industries are at present protected to such an extent that you need not even fear foreign competition. But, gentlemen, you are mistaken if you fancy that Protection has been introduced on your account alone. It is not our purpose to assist you in piling up profits. The Government is largely concerned with the condition of the labouring classes. Unfortunately you do not seem to grasp this fact. If you had done so the recent strikes would not have occurred. Those establishments whose owners conducted themselves towards their operatives in a humane manner were not affected by the strikes. Unfortunately the majority of you do not belong to the number deserving of praise." One of the gentlemen present began to speak in defence of his conduct, but he was interrupted by M. Witte, who said that what he stated was not new, that he had become quite familiar with such excuses, that he needed no instruction, and that the object of the interview was simply to impress upon the meeting his own view of their duties and responsibilities in their relations with their workpeople.

The official summary returns of French foreign trade during the eleven months ended November 30 show that the amount of the imports was £139,921,480, against £123,008,960 in the corresponding period last year, the increase being £6,912,520, or at the rate of 5·1 per cent. The exports reached £124,901,880, against £121,740,480 last year, showing an increase of £3,161,400, or at the rate of 2·6 per cent. In the same periods the exports from this country of British productions were £219,631,003 and £206,989,636, presenting an increase this year of £12,641,317, or at the rate of 6·1 per cent. It appears, therefore that the expansion of our own export trade during the present year has largely exceeded that observable in the French export trade. The following is the statement of the imports and exports of France in the eleven months of 1896 and 1895, given under the usual leading categories:—

	1896. £		1895. £
Imports:			
Food Products	38,601,310	.....	36,740,000
Raw Materials	78,704,440	.....	75,310,240
Manufactures	22,615,720	.....	20,958,120
Total	139,921,480		133,008,960
Exports			
Food Products	23,169,720	.....	21,193,320
Raw Materials	30,190,480	.....	31,729,520
Manufactures	66,375,800	.....	64,749,080
Parcel Post	5,163,880	.....	4,068,560
Total	124,901,880		121,740,480

Adding together the exports of manufactures and those by parcel post, which probably belong for the most part to the same class, the total amount for this year is £71,541,680, against £68,817,640 in 1895, the increase in 1896 being £2,724,040, or at the rate of 3·9 per cent.

The recent position of the American rate of exchange is discussed at some length in the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* of December 5. The fact that exchange had for some weeks been less favourable to the United States than might under the circumstances have been expected, or in other words, that the dollar price of bills on London had been relatively high, was regarded as anomalous, and not in keeping with the mercantile position, which showed a large balance of indebtedness in favour of the United States, suggesting that shipments of gold to the United States ought to be necessary to settle the account. The usual explanation of the anomaly, according to the New York paper, was that money was dearer in London than in New York. As the quoted authority points out, however, this statement is not in itself sufficiently clear, as the mere existence of comparatively high rates of interest in London does not discharge indebtedness to New York. But a relatively high money market in London leads to "transaction which either defer the debt or pay it." Thus, this condition often induces the return of American securities to New York, and these shipments pay for the excess exportation of American products. The *Chronicle*, however, thinks that an improvement in the credit of the United States has occurred since the Presidential election, and that the return flow of securities from Europe has been checked thereby. On the other hand, we may remark, it would not be surprising to find that speculative purchases of such securities made before the election have been resold since in order to take profits shown by such advances of prices as have occurred; certainly there does not seem at present to be any great faith on this side of the Atlantic in an impending "boom" of prosperity in the United States, and it is not improbable, therefore, that the subsidence of the first burst of speculative movement may have been accompanied by a movement of securities from this side the Atlantic to the other.

Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, Her Majesty's Consul, who was specially deputed by the Foreign Office to act as head of the trade commission to China organised by the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce, has been interviewed at Shanghai. He stated that Mr. Neville and Mr. Bell, the cotton trade experts on the commission, will devote themselves specially to the study of the requirements of the inland markets, and that, in addition to directing the affairs of the party, he will himself study the means of communication in the districts traversed, and so far as is found practicable, the inland taxation. After Completing a few details of the arrangements at Shanghai, the members will proceed up the Yangtze River, making detours where needed, and then continue over the high country between Yangtze and the upper reaches of the West or Canton River.

There appears to be a noteworthy development of interest in railway construction just at present in the Transvaal. "If all the projected new railways are built" remarks the "South African Financial Record, of Johannesburg, under date November 21 "this Republic will soon be in possession of a railway system inferior to none now existing in South Africa. The Volksraad, in fact, has shown a more progressive spirit in this respect than the Legislature of the sister Republic (the Orange Free State) which is so often held up to them as a model. Since the beginnipg of last week resolutions have been passed in favour of a railway to Lydenburg another to Ruftenburg with an extension to Zeerust and another to Bloemhof." All these routes are to be surveyed forthwith and estimates laid before the next session of the Raad. Some of these extensions will if completed have a somewhat important influence on the trade and passenger routes. The extension from Klerksdorp to Bloemhof, for instances, will bring the railway with 50 miles of Fourteen Streams and the advantages of a junction between these two points would be so patent that it could not be long deferred. This would give a direct passenger route from Capetown to Johannesburg via Kimberley which would entirely supersede the present route through the Free State and would be a lucrative source of revenue both to the Cape and Transvaal railways. Moreover, it would from an alternative traffic route from Port Elizabeth being a very few miles longer than the present railway via the Orange and Vaal Rivers."

The proclamation of President Cleveland reimposing on and after January 1, 1897, the tonnage dues on German shipping in United States ports, which was published on December 3, excited a good deal of surprise amongst shipowners and shipping agents in New York. These dues had been abolished by Presidential proclamation on January 26, 1888, in the cases of vessels of all countries where reciprocal treatment of American ships was accorded. Recently, however, the United States Commissioner of Navigation, Mr. Chamberlain, has paid a visit to Germany for the purpose of investigating the treatment of American ships in German ports. On his return he reported that while the Imperial Government of Germany as a nation did not impose any tonnage duties on American vessels arriving at German ports, the maritime States which compose part of the German Empire do impose such a tax, in violation of the treaty existing between the two countries. Hence the remedial or retaliatory action now taken by the President. In his annual report on his Department for 1895 Mr. Chamberlain had previously pointed out that in Germany an annual tax was imposed on the twenty-five thousand net tons of the four American line steamers, amounting to £1,500 annually, thus subjecting them to a heavy burden in the competition at Southampton with their foreign rivals of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American lines. Opposition has always been made by the representatives of the German lines in New York to the modification or the privileges accorded in 1883, but they have failed to satisfy the Washington authorities that the German States extend like privileges to American vessels.

THE STRIKE OF GUARDS ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

WE are informed that there is no truth whatever in the report that the guards on strike at Igatpuri exacted an assurance from the Chief Auditor and Locomotive Superintendent that they were in full sympathy with the movement before the trains, worked by the Volunteer Officers, were allowed to leave the station. The guards were perfectly civil and friendly to the officers, although they refused to work the trains. They made no attempt to discuss, or even refer to, their grievances with the two heads of Departments present, or to demand any promise of support from them at head-quarters.

FRENCH ladies who indulge in cigarette smoking now, it appears, incur the danger of being suspected of monarchical sympathies. The Empress of Austria-Hungary (it is stated in this connection) consumes between thirty and forty cigarettes every day; the Dowager Empress of Russia is a great smoker, the Queen of Roumania, the Queen Regent of Spain, Queen Amilie of Portugal, and the Queen of Italy are all practised smokers.

DEATH OF SURGEON-MAJOR ROBERT MANSER.

WE deeply regret to announce the death of Surgeon-Major R. Manser, First Physician, Sir Jamsetjee Hospital, and Professor of Medicine and Therapeutics at the Grant Medical College, which took place, at about 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, at his residence, at Malabar Hill. Dr. Manser was called some days ago to pay a professional visit to the late Rajah of Akalkote, and, on the return journey to Bombay, caught a bad chill, and bubonic fever subsequently intervened, which grew worse and developed into pneumonia. The report of his serious illness, which spread all over the city on Monday, caused much general regret among all classes of the community, and cast a gloom over all who had come in contact with him and appreciated his civic worth and his great medical skill. There was some change for the better in his condition on Tuesday, but a relapse set in, and the worthy doctor breathed his last in the early hours of yesterday morning. It is not too much to say that by Dr. Manser's death Western India loses a medical man of exceptional talent, and the Government a most competent and trusted medical officer. So great was the confidence reposed in him that he was recently appointed President of the Committee of Scientific Experts nominated by Government to conduct investigations relative to the bubonic fever in Bombay. Dr. Manser's death is the more to be regretted, as he died in the prime of manhood, having barely completed his forty-seventh year, for he was born in February 1850. He had been about twenty years in the service, and, on his arrival in this country, in April 1878, served in the Military Department. In June 1881, he performed the duties of Civil Surgeon at Surat, and, about a year later, was transferred to Bombay as Assistant Surgeon, European General Hospital, and Professor of Materia Medica in the Grant Medical College. In October 1883, Dr. Manser officiated as Third Physician and Registrar, J. J. Hospital; and in March 1885, as Third Physician and Registrar, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Pathology and Curator of the Museum in the Grant Medical College, in which latter office he was confirmed in April 1887. Two months later, he was appointed to officiate as Second Physician, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Physiology in the Grant Medical College. Dr. Manser subsequently performed the duties of Professor of Pathology and of Medicine and Therapeutics. While on furlough to Europe, in November 1889, he was appointed First Physician, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Medicine and Therapeutics in the Grant Medical College. In September 1892, and again in April 1894, Dr. Manser very ably conducted the duties of Senior Medical Officer of the J. J. Hospital. While on a year's furlough to Europe, he was, in November 1896, promoted to the responsible post of First Physician, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Medicine and Therapeutics in the Grant Medical College. He possessed extraordinary powers to make a correct diagnosis in the most intricate cases, and his great medical skill and successful treatment in critical cases were very widely appreciated in this Presidency.

A correspondent writes:—Dr. Manser was called to Akalkote to see the late Rajah, and returned on Friday, 1st instant. He appeared to be perfectly well during Friday, but on Saturday morning was somewhat pale, and while going round his wards complained of feeling chilly. As he had ridden to the hospital, and had been standing about after arriving there, he thought he had caught cold, and went home, where he was seen by Dr. Childe, who prescribed for him. His temperature rapidly became very high, and on Sunday he also complained of pain in the left armpit,—where there was a slight swelling—and severe headache. These symptoms were followed by a very troublesome cough, due to inflamamation of the lungs. The plague bacillus was found in the sputum. In spite of every care he became rapidly exhausted, though quite sensible until Tuesday night, when he began to ramble. His condition became alarming at 2 a.m., and he died, at 4 a.m., on Thursday morning.

Dr. Manser, as First Physician of the J. J. Hospital, had been most actively engaged in gaining information about the plague and visiting cases of the same both privately and in hospital. He was not a man to spare himself in any way, and his examinations of plague patients were conducted with the same care and thoroughness as in ordinary cases, and it is most probable that the disease was contracted by him in this way.

His carreer in India began in 1877, in the Military Department, and he served at Kandahar in the Afghan Campaign of 1880, where the thoroughness of his work was appreciated by all who knew him. In 1882, he was appointed Civil Surgeon at the European General Hospital, and afterwards Third Physician of the J. J. Hospital, from which he rose to First Physician and Professor of Medicine in the Grant Medical College. In both appointments he gained the confidence of Europeans and Natives by the attention which he gave to everyone and by his energy and decision of character. As a teacher his work was characterized by the same thoroughness, and he was eminently practical in every way, making the students examine patients for themselves and verifying the different points in each case. At the J. J. Hospital and the Grant Medical College, his loss is most deeply deplored by his colleagues and by the students, whom he taught thoroughly and earnestly, and by many of his old pupils, who were in the habit of calling him in consultation. Dr. Manser was a most thorough and experienced physician, and only arrived at his diagnosis after very careful consideration. His opinion was thus usually very clear and decided, and of the very greatest practical value to a large number of patients who consulted him from all parts of this Presidency. In private life he was a man of kindly nature and a firm and generous friend.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of Surgeon-Major Manser, which took place, last evening, at the Sewree Cemetery, was very numerously attended. Nearly all the officers of the Indian Medical Service now in Bombay were present at the cemetery to pay the last tribute of respect to the departed officer. The honorary physicians and surgeons to the J. J. Hospital, and a large number of the medical practitioners of this city, including Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees, and Europeans, also assembled. A number of military medical students and the civil medical students, both male and female, attended, all testifying to the esteem and regard with which the late Dr. Manser was held. The arrangements for the funeral were entrusted to Messrs. Brown & Company, the civil and military undertakers of Clare Road, Byculla, and they were carried out most satisfactorily. The funeral cortege left the deceased's bungalow, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, at 4 o'clock. The coffin, which was made of polished teak with brass mounting, lined inside with zinc, was covered with the Union Jack, and the deceased's cocked helmet, sword and cross belt were placed on it reversed. The firing party of two hundred rank-and-file, 22nd Regiment Bombay Infantry, with Band, preceded the cortege, and on arriving at the gate of the cemetery, were drawn up in two lines with arms reversed, under the command of Captain E. A. Kettlewell. At half-past 5 o'clock the procession arrived at the cemetery, the hearse being preceded by the deceased's empty carriage, and marched through the lines of the firing party. The coffin was removed from the hearse by the senior military medical students of the Grant Medical College and carried by them to the grave, the following gentlemen acting as poll-bearers:—Surgeon-Major W. K. Hatch, Surgeon-Captain A. Street, Surgeon-Captain J. G. Hojel, Surgeon-Captain L. F. Childe, Surgeon-Major H. P. Dimmock, Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, and Mr. T. K. Anderson. The coffin was preceded by the Rev. S. Leigh Lye, who conducted the burial service and was followed by the large mournful assembly. On arriving at the last resting place, the gathering stood round in mournful silence, broken only by the solemn tone of the chaplain who read the service. At the conclusion of the ceremony the firing party fired three volleys in the air and the bugle sounded the general Assembly. After taking a last look at the coffin the assembly commenced dispersing. The wreaths and crosses which had been sent by the friends were so very numerous as to make up a huge pile. Amongst those who had sent these wreaths and crosses of flowers were H. E. the Governor and Lady Sandhurst, the staff of H. E. the Governor, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. W. Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. F. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Sidnet Luard, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Glazebrook, Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Owen, Senior Civil students, Grant Medical College, the Honorary Medical Officers to the J. J. and Bai Motlibai Hospitals, Senior students (ladies), Grant Medical College; Senior Military Medical students, Grant Medical College; Drs. Ismail Janmahomed, Rajaballi and Dossabhoy Patel; Mrs. Madame Agelasto, Dr. L. P. D. Rozario and family, Sisters of the St. George's and J. J. Hospital, and others. The coffin bore the following inscription:—

Robert Manser, Surgeon-Major, I.M.S. Died 6th January, 1897. Aged 47 years.

Amongst those present were: The Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I.; Captain H. G. Heneage, representing his Excellency the Governor; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton; the Hon'ble Mr. Basil Lang; the Hon'ble Mr. L. R. W. Forrest; Mr. George Cotton, the Sheriff of Bombay; Mr. Sander-Slater, the Chief Presidency Magistrate; Mr. C. W. Chitty, the Chief Judge, Small Causes Court; Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law; Mr. T. K. Anderson, barrister-at-law; Surgeon-Col. D. E. Hughes, Principal Medical Officer, Bombay District; Surgeon Lieut.-Col. George Waters, the Presidency Surgeon; Surgeon-Major W. R. Hatch, Senior Surgeon and Senior Medical Officer, Grand Medical College; Dr. A. H. Deane, Chief Medical Officer, B. B. and C. I. Railway; Principal J. S. Hathornthwaite; Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel James Arnott, Physician in charge, St. George's Hospital; Mr. H. G. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police; the Hon. Mr. A. F. Beaufort; Surgeon-Captain B. B. Grayfoot, Secretary to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay; Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Barker, Presidency Surgeon; Mr. G. W. Roughton; Mr. L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, Surgeon-Captain J. G. Hojel, Resident Surgeon, St. George's Hospital; Surgeon-Captain A. Street, Second Surgeon, J. J. Hospital; Surgeon-Captain S. E Prall; Surgeon-Captain T. D. C. Barry, Chemical Analiser to Government; Surgeon-Captain Lloyd Jones; Mr. H. E. E. Procter; Mr. Agelasto; Dr. Peachy Phipson; Mr. H. M. Phipson; Mr. F. A. Owen, of Messrs. Craegie, Lynch, and Owen; Major H. D. Olivier, R.E., Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway; Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Stevens, R.A.; Captain Chamier, R.A.; Dr. Pollen, Collector of Bombay; Major Bird, Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel D. N. Parakh, Surgeon, Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital; Surgeon Major H. P. Dimmock, Obstetric Physician, J. J. Hospital and in charge of Bai Motlibai Hospital; Captain W. J. McWhinnie, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District; Mr. Bowen, solicitor; Lieutenant A. J. Peile, R.A.; Dr. Mc C. Dallas; Mr. A Abercrombie, of Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie and Co.; Mr. W. S. Millard, of Messrs. Phipson and Co.; Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, of Messrs. Lyon and Co.; Mr. J. L. Symons; Dr. Sidney Smith, Police Surgeon, Mr. L. P. Russell, barrister-at-law; Surgeon Major R. J. Damania, Medical Officer, 22nd B. I.; Major J. F. Thatcher, commanding the 22nd Regiment, Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant F. C. Walker, 22nd Bombay Infantry; Mr. Symons; Dr. S.W. D. Gillespie, House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital; Dr. G. C. Bingrow, Assistant Surgeon, Bai Motlibai Hospital; Drs. N. F. Surveyor, M.D.; B. Godinho, J. S. Vakil, R. M. Kalapsi, N. H. Chowksey, Kawasji Nowroji, Dady Gazdar, R. Nariman, R. N. Permanand, Kaekhoshro Dubash, Palse, Britto, Ghaswalla, Rajaballi Visram Patel, Ismail Janmahomed, M. N. Disana, N. A. De Silva, and Sisters of the St. George's and J. J. Hospital and many others.

THE WEDDING AT POONA.

ON Monday, 4th January, the marriage of Miss Kirkham, daughter of the Hon. Mr. T. B. Kirkham, with Mr. W. P. Symonds, I.C.S., Postmaster-General of Bombay, took place at St. Paul's Church, Poona, at 4-30 p.m. The church was beautifully decorated by Mr. Page with palms and white flowers. A choir, composed of the lady friends of the bride as well as the choristers, assisted in the full choral service with excellent effect. The Rev. Mr. Gothard performed the first part of the ceremony, being relieved by the Rev. Mr. Haslope. The church was crowded by the friends of the bride and bridegroom. The bride's dress was of rich duchesse satin, trimmed with chiffon. She wore a tulle veil and orange blossom wreath and a trail of the same flowers on the corsage and skirt of the dress. The bridesmaids, Miss Spragge and Miss Florence Kirkham, were dressed in pale blue silk, with large white picture hats with soft pink roses. Each had a pretty brooch—design two doves set with pearls—the gift of the bridegroom. Master Roderick Pottinger, in a dainty court suit of black satin and rich old lace, performed the arduous duties of page and train bearer with grace and assiduity. The bride was given away by her father. After the ceremony the wedding party proceeded to the Char bungalow, where they were received by Mrs. Kirkham, and all the friends congratulated the newly married pair. The wedding cake, a beautiful erection of Buzard's, with artistic decorations of flowers, having been cut by the bride, Mr. Grattan Geary proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom in the following terms:—

I have been asked to propose the health of the bride and bridegroom. I assume the privilege, as one of the oldest Bombay friends of Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham. We have known the father of the bride as the capable, energetic, and genial Educational Officer of the Central Division. My memory goes back to the time when he was the diffuser of light as an able and popular Professor in Bombay. Being one of the busiest and hardest worked men in the Department, he naturally found leisure to take a full share in the public life of the capital city, and he has now been called to sit in the Legislative Council. Mrs. Kirkham, throughout this laborious, honourable, and successful career, has been a true help-mate to her husband and a judicious and affectionate mother. The bride has been one of my youngest friends, for I have had the pleasure of her acquaintance when she was the happy possessor of her first doll. I have known her since as the loving daughter of loving parents, and the devoted sister of one whom it is now my privilege to salute as Miss Kirkham and of a brother and sister, who have transferred themselves to their native land, but whose hearts are with their family here to-day. Under the bride's accomplished guidance, and if I may say so, without causing the bridegroom undue alarm, under her iron discipline, Miss Kirkham has developed exceptional musical talents, of which she has every reason to be proud. Of the bridegroom, I can truly say that he is worthy of the bride. He is a distinguished member of a distinguished service an able administrator and a most competent and progressive Postmaster-General. In another and perhaps more important sphere, that of sport, he holds his own alike on land and sea. He supports the hunt, and follows the hounds in Poona, and his yacht Kismet contends for victory in Bombay waters. He is a man of letters—it may indeed be said of many millions of letters. In private life, he is a warm friend and emphatically a good fellow. As a man of wide and varied reading he holds with Matthew Arnold that culture gives sweetness and light. At a time when we have almost a superabundance of light, what with electricity, incandescent gas and incandescent oil, University Examinations, and National Congresses, he has changed the formula, and found salvation in sweetness and grace. Ladies and gentlemen, I drink to the health of Mr. and Mrs. Symonds.

Mr. Symonds thanked all present for the cordiality of their congratulations, which had satisfied them that they were indeed a very worthy couple. For his own part, he disagreed with the ancient who said there were three Graces. He believed that there was only one Grace, and he had won her just half an hour ago. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Jackson, I.C.S., best man, proposed the health of the bridesmaids coupled with the name of the page, Master Roderick Pottinger. On these occasions, he said, England expects every bridesmaid to do her duty, and Miss Spragge and Miss Kirkham had admirably performed theirs. Mr. Beale, P.W.D., responded on the part of the bridesmaids in a lively speech. The bride and bridegroom took their departure under a bombardment of rice and white satin slippers for Lanowli. The presents, which were numerous and very beautiful, and testified to the sympathetic memories of distant as well as near friends, were inspected by the guests, who filled the bungalow to overflowing. The bride's travelling dress was dove colour, with steel trimmings, pink chiffon bodice, under a small zouave acket. The hat was grey felt with velvet and feather yrimmings to match and pink roses under the brim.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 10 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
A Ward, Fort and Colaba	8	1
B Ward, Mandvie	2	4
C Ward, Bhuleshwar	17	13
D Ward, Girgaum	10	2
E Ward, Byculla	46	14
F Ward, Parel	1	7
G Ward, Mahim	7	4
Arthur Road Hospital	0	3
Parsee Hospital	0	4
Jain Hospital	0	0
St. George's Hospital	0	2
Harbour	0	0
Total	91	54
Total to date	2850	2028

THE BUBONIC FEVER AT POONA.

Our Poona Correspondent telegraphs:—During the last few days people from Bombay have been coming in great numbers owing to the bubonic fever. Nearly ten thousand have come to Poona, and several thousands have gone to the Southern Mahratha country. At present there are seventeen cases in the hospital, fifteen males and two females. Of these, thirteen are in a fair way of recovering. Up to date 74 cases have happened, 42 died, and 15 have passed out cured. All these cases are imported. In the city five deaths and five cases are reported; these are stated to be all cases from Bombay. A Parsee boy was admitted from Kirkee, and died, last night, at the Sassoon Hospital. He was in Bombay a few days ago.

CASES AT THE INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL.

The following is the return of patients discharged cured from the Arthur Road Hospital during the month of December last:—

Bhowanee Parsad, Bhugwan Bux Jadnathsing, Sewnathsing Hunnoomansingh, Nazu Kaddur, Francis Fernandes, Ragoonathsing Ajoodiasing, Govind Dacklia, Narrayen Mahadu, Bhicka Makoan, Shaik Oosman Shaik Sillaman, Eracsha Kursetjee, Nabi Shaik Hoosain, Ahmedaily Khan, Rajlashab Hatailshab, Luxamaya Jankiram, Sewnandan Ramdin, Antone Xavier Gomes, Ibramjee Karrimjee, Manjoola Ladoo, Gungadin Aheir, Mohidin Shah Bapoo Shah, Ittoo Govind, Nursu Sayanah, Caitan Dias, Jannee Bappoo, and Yellama Mullia. Total 26.

PROPOSAL TO CLOSE THE HIGH COURT.

At a consultation held among the pleaders of the High Court, yesterday, some of them proposed that they should apply to the Chief Jutice, when he sat after luncheon-time with Mr. Justice Parsons on the Appellate Side, and request him to close the courts for about a month and a-half on account of the bubonic plague prevailing in the city, instead of during the May vacation. Others were of opinion that such a proposal would not be entertained, as it would militate against the principle of the authorities not to do anything to encourage the panic which prevails among the lower and middle classes of the population. After some discussion, it was agreed that, as many of the pleaders had gone to reside in the suburbs at some distance from Bombay, who would find it difficult to attend the court at the usual hour for sitting, namely, 11 a.m., an application should be made to the Chief Justice to hold the courts from 1 to 5 p.m. daily for some time until the public health improved. Accordingly, some of the senior plea

sewer, drain, or gullypipe and that all existing house connections be severed from the gully pipes, drains, or sewers;

And 3rdly.—That the sullage water passing from the house pipes be allowed to flow on the pavements over the gully pipes and that such pavement be cleaned and flushed every day and disinfectants sprinkled over the same, and lastly that the cost of severing the house pipes and cleaning and flushing the pavement and sprinkling disinfectants over the same be paid out of the special grants made by the Corporation for the bubonic plague.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton intends to propose the following Resolutions:—

(1) That, in the opinion of the Corporation, when a house owner has been given notice to make his house connections and has neglected to do so within the time specified, the Commissioner should take prompt steps to carry out the work departmentally and recover the cost under section 491 or 493.

(2) That the city should be divided into sixty sections and each section should be in charge of one of the member of the Corporation, who shall visit it daily or as frequently as possible and bring to the notice of the Executive Officers any measures which he may consider necessary to be taken to promote health and cleanliness.

(3) That the Commissioner be asked to obtain the sanction of Government, under section 434 of the Municipal Act—(*a*) to the whitewashing of any house which he considers should be whitewashed either departmentally or with whitewash supplied to the owners or occupiers by the Municipality; (*b*) to the removal of tiles from the roof of any house to admit sunlight; and (*c*) to the removal of the occupants of any building for such time, not exceeding seven days, as may be necessary for its cleaning.

(4) That the Commissioner be requested to take prompt measures under section 376 to prohibit the use of open grounds or places for the making of dung cakes during the prevalence of the plague.

(5) That the Commissioner be asked to select the places where nightsoil pail depots might be constructed and to construct such as may be immediately necessary to prevent the practice of throwing nightsoil into the gutters.

(6) That the Commissioner be asked to report whether the licenses granted to owners and occupiers of stables for horses or milch cattle under section 394 should not include a condition that the dung and litter shall be removed daily by the Municipality at the cost of the licensees, the charge per cart being fixed according to the circumstances of each case.

(7) That the Commissioner be requested to take early measures to close the Mussalman burial grounds in Queen's Road and in Grant Road.

(8) That a Committee be appointed to select the sites which should be acquired for open spaces in the thickly populated parts of the city.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta intends to move that the Commissioner be asked to apply to Government to lend the services of Dr. K. R. Kirtikar as Special Health Officer to act in conjunction with Dr. Weir.

Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit will propose—

"That a Committee consisting of the following members be appointed to report on the present condition of the sewers and drains of the city and to suggest measures for the improvement of the drainage of the city, and that the Committee be authorized to engage the services of such expert or experts as is may deem necessary or advisable. The Hon'ble Mr. Wadia; Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kassinath; Messrs. Roughton, Cotton, and Kur; Drs. Katrak, Esmail Jan Mahomed, Bhalchandra Krishna, Viegas and Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla."

Dr. Viegas will move a resolution asking the Commissioner to consider the advisability of affording medical relief to the poor sick of the plague at their own houses. And another for information as to whether ny applian ces are necessary in order to flush the sewers and drains with sea-water.

THE BUBONIC FEVER AND THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee, held yesterday, several items regarding the plague were disposed of.

WATER-TAPS AT KAMATIPURA.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Professor Muller moved that the Commissioner be requested to provide at least three water-taps reserved for the different castes in each street in Kamatipura. The professor remarked that, owing to the recent spread of fever in the district, the Health Department had cut off the water-pipes in the houses, and therefore such an arrangement was necessary.

The Commissioner remarked that he had already made an order to that effect.

Professor Muller thereupon withdrew the motion.

AN "ANTIDOTE" FOR THE PLAGUE.

The Committee considered letter, dated 28th ultimo, from Mr. Fuckeerji H. Gidh, stating that he has "prepared a preparation of medical properties for external application only, for rubbing on the whole body," and that he is able to "cure the bubonic fever" within four hours, asking to be allowed to make trial of his medicine, and requesting that, if he is successful, he may be compensated or allowed a pension.

The Chairman remarked that the only course for the Committee was to refer the matter to the Commissioner. The letter was accordingly forwarded to the Commissioner.

THE SEGREGATION CAMP.

Mr. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary, read the following letter addressed by the Commissioner:—

Bombay, 5th January, 1897.

Sir,—I have the honor to report for the information of the Standing Committe that, in accordance with the views of an influential deputation, which waited on me, as regards the erection of temporary huts with the idea of providing change of air for those wishing to leave infected localities during the present outbreak of plague, I have given orders to the Executive Engineer to erect pendals in the Northbrook Gardens and on the vacant ground opposite the Victoria Gardens for the accommodation of such persons as may wish to avail themselves of a change of air. If the experiment proves successful, I propose to erect similar pendals on other vacant plots of ground which may be approved of by the Executive Health Officer. The cost of these temporary huts will be defrayed from thegrant sanctioned and to be sanctioned by the Corporation for the suppression of the bubonic plague. I may point out that the whole matter is experimental, and it will be clear that if this accommodation is not made use of at such adjacent and convenient sites, the plan is less likely to succeed elsewhere.—I have the honour, &c.,

C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner.

The letter was forwarded to the Corporation.

PREPARATION OF THE ANTI-TOXIC SERUM.

The following correspondence was submitted at the meeting:—

From Dr. W. M. Haffkine, to the Executive Health Officer, Bombay.

Bombay, 2nd January 1897.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your correspondence with the Municipal Commissioner for Bombay, regarding the question of the preparation of an anti-toxic serum for the treatment of plague, and to state that I am engaged in the preparation of such serum since 11th November last, 21 animals being at present immunised against the disease The animals treated have acquired a high resisting power and it is now clear that they will be brought up with complete safety to their health to a degree of immunity enabling them to stand an unlimited amount of the plague virus. An extended trial will then be made to see whether their serum has a curative effect on man, similar to the power exercised by anti-diphtheritic serum. The question to know whether such serum is effective in plague is, therefore, to be demonstrated by trial; but the general character of the disease makes this result likely. As the preparation of an anti-toxic serum is in its naturea cautious and long process and as every individual animal can yield, without feeling the effect of it, only a limited amount of serum, I agree with the idea which you have expressed in your conversation with me that it may be considered desirable, in the event of the attempt giving a positive result, to increase from the present the stock of animals under treatment. Should these considerations be given effect, I propose that the number of animals subject to the process be brought up for the present to 60, which would involve the following expenditure. Additional sheds will have to be erected with the approval of the corresponding authorities in the Government Lazaretto at Sewree, where the operations are being done now, or in any other convenient place. Forty horses, healthy, though for some accidental circumstances, unfit for work, and therefore inexpensive, will have to be acquired at the rate of Rs. 50 to 70 each, syces and food for the horses to be provided. Three overseers from among the senior students of the Veterinary College, with one Veterinary Inspector, to be appointed at Sewree to watch the course of the process and one assistant to be specially trained for performing prescribed work in the lazaretto. Apart from the operations at Sewree, all urgent part of the work at present in course in my laboratory in the Grant Medical College regards the problem of a prophylactic treatment against the plague similar to vaccination against small-pox and to anti-cholera inoculation. This part of my work suffers considerably from the large amount of time required for the operations at Sewree and for want of help in the laboratory. I propose therefore that the services of an assistant be secured by the Corporation and placed at my disposal at the Grant Medical College or any other place where my laboratory may be, and recommend for that purpose, Dr. N. F. Surveyor, who expressed his desire to be appointed to that post and who is well qualified for that.—I have, &c.

(Sd.) M. M. HAFFKINE.

* Dr. Haffkine will addresss Government on this point.

(Sd.) P. C. H. SNOW.

From Mr. P. C. H. Snow, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, to Surgeon-Major J. Mills.

January 6th, 1897.

Sir,—I have the honour to request that you will kindly obtain permission of Government to the erection of sheds, which can be put up by the Municipality, for the 40 horses required by Dr. Haffkine, and that you will be so good as to procure the requisite number of horses as soon as the sheds are ready at the lowest possible figure and make the necessary arrangements for food and "ghorawallas." I shall be glad if you would let me know if one "ghorawalla" would not suffice for two horses under such conditions: I have the honour, &c.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner.

The letters having been read, it was resolved to forward them to the Corporation with the expression of the Standing Committee's approval of the action taken by the Commissioner. That the Commissioner be asked to address Government with a view to the appointment of Dr. N. F. Surveyor as assistant to Dr. Haffkine in connection with the experiments in question.

THE GODOWNS IN THE INFECTED DISTRICTS.

Keshowji Poonja made a petition to the Committee to the effect that he owned a godown of *makai* (maize) at Dana Bunder, and, in spite of the petition made by him on 22nd December last to the Committee, no steps were taken for the delivery of his said goods. Applicant wished to leave Bombay in a day or two and would have to leave the grain in Bombay at the risk of the Municipality.

The petition having been read,

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi said that there was a great deal of feeling in the town about godowns being shut up for a week, and, in some cases, a fortnight, on a mere suspicion that, in consequence of a death having occurred in the neighbourhood, the food-grain had become infected. It was rather hard that the Health Department should act so harshly in the matter. If one of the proprietors of these godowns were to prove that the grain was not infected, and that it was locked up under the orders of the Municipality, he might sue the Municipality which would probably be mulcted in heavy damages. It was incumbent upon the Municipality to see that these grain-dealers who were not able to make their voice heard, should not unnecessarily be harrassed.

Dr. Viegas said that he knew of cases in which godowns were shut up for more than six weeks. Some of these godowns were locked up for even a longer period, because, after an order for opening those godowns had been given, another case of plague had occurred.

Mr. Dharamsi said that the matter had excited a good deal of discontent and hardship, unless it was absolutely necessary for safe-guarding the public health, the order for shutting up those godowns should not be given, but, on the contrary, every facility compatible with the preservation of the public health should be afforded to the grain-dealers.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he did not think that in more than two or three instances these godowns were shut up for periods referred to by Mr. Dharamsi. The Health Officer did not give such orders unless it was absolutely necessary in the interests of public health. Such orders had to be given test the infected grain might be exported and the plague germs carried to other parts of the country.

Mr. Dharamsi remarked that if the Health Officer was sure that the foo-dgrain was unwholesome or was unfit to be used as human food, he could throw it into the sea or destroy it by some other means. No unreasonable restrictions should, however, be imposed on these poor tradesmen.

Dr. Viegas was in a position to say that Mr. Hankin had made certain experiments on the grain and he had found that the plague microbe could not be detected microscopically after forty-eight hours after its introduction into the grain. In fact it was found on experiments that these microbes did not thrive on grain.

Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, who was sent for here explained that the case before the Committee had nothing whatever to do with the bubonic plague. The contents of the godown were sheer sweepings of the grain or such an article as was unfit for human food. He would have destroyed it, but considering the present time of famine and on other considerations, he gave the owner the option of utilising it in any other way, except its being used as human food. That condition the applicant distinctly refused to abide by. He also generally explained the method of examining the grain in godowns situated below or in the immediate neighbourhood of houses where plague cases had occurred. The authorities took out samples of grain from different places in these godowns, and if they found that they were free from any contamination the godowns were ordered to be opened.

Mr. Dharamsi thought that it was time that members of the Committee should speak out plainly what they thought about these orders, which acted so harshly against the poor tradesmen. He hoped that neither the Commissioner nor the Health Officer would misunderstand him, and think that he was opposed to them when he said that a great deal of hardship was exercised on a mere sentiment or a fad, and he might go a step further and say that it was all nonsense. He was informed that orders had been given to shut up godowns containing China, hardware, iron and other metals, as if the plague germs had been rendering them unfit for use. These things ought to be looked at from a commonsense point of view, whatever might be the fads of the experts. He hoped that commonsense would be exercised in the future and that these godowns would not be indiscriminately ordered to be shut up.

Mr. Vincent said that commonsense told them that plague germs must be lurking in every part of the house where cases had occurred. He did not think that a single man in the world knew how the plague ought to be dealt with.

Mr. Dharamsi, in the course of some further discussion, said that one reason why plague cases were not reported was that people were afraid lest their places of business would at once be ordered to be shut up.

The Chairman said that, though the discussion did not refer to the petition in question, he allowed members a little digression, for the simple reason that it was a matter of great importance to the public at the present time.

The petition was then referred to the Commissioner for disposal.

The Committee then, after transacting other business, adjourned.

THE EFFICACY OF PRAYER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A black pall now hangs over our fair city. Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made to stamp out the plague from the midst of us, they have to our dismay been proved to be futile. People are fleeing with terror by thousands; the city is being depopulated; the forecast of all branches of industry and business is gloomy, and those left behind have to face most trying times, inasmuch as one may aptly call this a city of the dead in consequence of the excessive mortality! At this juncture what must we do? The science and ingenuity of man have failed. The only resource left to us now is to implore the Divine interposition. I would under the present critical circumstances suggest that a procession be formed at an early date, consisting of all the clergy, sodalities, and confraternities, and laity, and start either from St. Francis Xavier's Church, Burrows Lane, or the Church of Our Lady of Hope, Bhuleshwar, and proceed through the main road on to St. Anne's Church, Byculla (the details and the manner in which the procession should be carried out to be left to the discretion of both the R. C. dioceses). I feel confident that our worthy Commissioner of Police will only be too glad to make the necessary police arrangements, on the occasion *en route*. On the other hand, I am sure Government towards so pious an act as a devotional procession can raise no objection.

If God in the past has consoled the people with His mercy in the cessation of plague which has at divers times visited Europe, He may in His infinite mercy comfort us also in our present affliction, and in support of what I say I shall only cite two instances out of many from historical facts, viz:

..... On 8th February, 590, Pope Peleguslied of the pestilence, and Gregory was unanimously chosen to succeed him. It was a moment of the greatest depression. The Tiber had in the winter overflowed a large portion of the city. The destruction wrought had been followed by a terrible plague. In such a critical time he ordered a sevenfold procession to entreat the cessation of the plague. The clergy of Rome, the abbots, the abbesses, with their nuns, the children, the laymen, the widows and the married women, each company separately arranged, were to start from seven different churches and to close their pilgrimage together at the basilica of St. Maria Maggiore. During the procession itself eighty victims to the plague fell dead. But as Gregory was passing over the bridge of St. Peter's, a heavenly vision consoled them in the midst of their litanies. The Archangel Michael was seen over the tomb of Hadrian, sheathing his flaming sword in token that the pestilence was to cease. Gregory heard the angelic antiphon from heavenly voices: *Regina Coeli, loetare*, and added himself the concluding verse: *Ora pro nobis Deum, Alleluia.* In the year 1129 a pestilence broke out at Paris, which in a short time swept off 14,000 persons, and, in spite of all human efforts, daily added to its victims. At length, on November 26th, the shrine of St. Genevieve was carried in solemn procession through the city. That same day but three persons died, the rest recovered, and no others were taken ill.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 6. P.

SERUM TREATMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The translation from the *Revue Scientifique* anent the serum-treatment in plague, published in last Saturday's issue of your paper has given me some consolation that at least there is a remedy for the plague which is now overwhelmingly threatening us day by day. Most of your readers must have also been similarly consoled. The famous French Doctor Yersin who has discovered the serum, it is therein said, cured 21 cases out of 23 at Amoy, when he left the place, as the serum was exhausted. Could you or any of your readers tell me what has become of this serum which you said was on its way and was shortly expected to reach Bombay? I think it is now near two months that your paper announced about it, but we have yet heard nothing further on the subject. If our City Fathers are, as I understand, going to secure the services of this eminent French doctor, then the sooner they do so the better. To buoy us up with hopes that the serum is coming, Dr. Yersin is coming, does not at all relieve us from anxiety and distress, and I am afraid we have to live in hope and die in despair.—Yours, &c.,

Matharpacady, Jan. 6. A.

SUGGESTED ALLOWANCE TO CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Thousands of the clerical staff in Bombay have now changed their residences into the suburbs, owing to the great scare which, during the past fortnight or more, has been caused by the prevalence of the bubonic plague. The domestic servants are now threatening to leave their masters in the lurch and others more independent, such as the bakers, barbers, &c., have already decamped. But the clerical staff have so far remained staunch notwithstanding the several fatal cases which have occurred in their respective offices. No one can predict what will be the state of Bombay and business before this month ends, and would it not be advisable therefore for some allowance being given to the staff who stick to their desks to be called "risk allowance." This would go a good way in defraying their extra expenses, such as railway fares and other numerous contingencies which now tell considerably upon their already small pockets.

Would you kindly ventilate this through the columns of you valuable paper for the consideration of the employers and chiefs of offices?—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 6. JOHN SMITH.

MR. MHATRE'S "TO THE TEMPLE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am deeply grateful to Mr. Greenwood for so promptly exposing, in his letter to you of the 28th ult., the two errors into which I fell in my letter on young Mhatre's statuette, "To the Temple," published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 26th ult. I was betrayed into both errors by the English friend in Bombay who sent me the photograph of the statuette. I had lost sight of it in circulating it with the photograph; but, when writing in reply to my friend on the 6th ult., I wrote on the information before me, as I apprehended it, that the statuette had been produced without Mr. Mhatre having first modelled it in clay, or even draughted it out on paper; and that he had had no School of Art instruction in modelling, and had done the statuette entirely at home, and of his own inspiration; all he had learned from the Bombay School of Art being ordinary drawing. I took it for granted, therefore, that the statuette was in marble. No one who saw the photograph even suspected that the original was in anything but marble; and the only criticism on the photograph I ever heard was that it had been taken in too strong a light, which made it shine too strongly, and destroyed its softer shadows. But this, as regards the merit of the statuette, is quite an immaterial point. The power of an artist is especially shown when, through his manipulative dexterity, he is able to give the appearance of a noble material to any baser one in which he may have executed his work; but I cannot claim any additional merit on this account in the present instance, as the deceptive solidity and transparency, even to the reproduction of Mr. Mhatre's statuette is possibly wholly due to its photography; and it is a disappointment to me that, while this in no way detracts from the transcendent mastery of his modelling, it certainly is not due to any eclectic skill on his part. The more serious error into which I fell was in neglecting to state exactly what Mr. Mhatre's School of Art training has been. I will only add it was inadvertent, and wholly without prejudice, and I regret it deeply. As to Mr. Mhatre's future, it was one of the first of living sculptors in this country who strenuously advised me not to have him subjected to any European training. But this was under the apprehension of his having wrought his statuette in marble. But if Mr. Mhatre has had no training in the use of the chisel, and no experience in the exercise of the other technicalities of the sculptor's art, he ought certainly to be sent to Europe to acquire them at Rome and Paris, Berlin and London, and I hope means will at once be provided in Bombay for this being done, and that by the Government, supplemented, so far as private support goes, by commissions rather than by direct pecuniary contributions.

I will only add that Mr. Greenwood somewhat misapprehends my views in regard to Schools of Art in India, which, however, are sufficiently indicated in the last paragraph of my letter of the 6th November last. They are part and parcel of our administration of India, which, in theory at least, is directed to the redemption, economical, social, political, religious, and artistic, of India, by the people of India themselves; and, while this is carried into practice by our Schools of Art, as pre-eminently at Jeypore, and Bombay, and in some measure at Lahore, I am as loyal an advocate of them as any other department of our administration in India.

But I will not argue this point to-day, and again acknowledge the extreme courtesy with which Mr. Greenwood has corrected the unhappy inaccuracies of my previous letter on Mr. Mhatre's beautiful and charming work, "To the Temple," which I am unfeignedly glad to credit to the training of the Bombay School of Art.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 18. GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

DAMAUN NOTES.

THREE DEATHS FROM PESTILENCE.

Our Damaun correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—Since the outbreak of the bubonic plague in Bombay, everyone here that either has connections in Bombay or owns nothing that relates to man foreign to his feeling (*Homo sum; Humani nihil a me alienum puto*) has been burning with anxiety to know daily the progress or retrogression of the plague. Private letters received from Bombay almost invariably contain an exaggerated amount of the havoc the plague is committing and for authentic accounts we have to depend upon the Bombay dailies received here. Every Monday the newspaper readers and gossipers find it a dull day, inasmuch as we get newspapers the day after they are issued in Bombay, and Sunday is a *dies non* for the dailies. Yesterday was a dull day, and many a heart, which was yearning to learn the news this morning, was dolefully disappointed on hearing that "the Vapi post-peon (whose duty it is to receive the post-packet from the mail that reaches Daman Road Station at about 1 a.m.) slept, and the mail proceeded with the post-packet," with the result that the people here have to wait until to-morrow to get their letters and newspapers posted from Bombay yesterday. What amount of mischief has been perpetrated by the post-peon of Vapi cannot be imagined. I know as a fact that some persons had been expecting money or money-orders this morning by post from their agents in Bombay and many were sanguine of receiving letters as to how their relatives and friends were faring in Bombay. All these persons have now to submit to a torturing suspense whole of the live day, night and until the arrival of the post to-morrow morning. That the Postmaster-General of Bombay will take notice of the delinquent, there cannot be any doubt, but a question arises which deserves the consideration of Rai Bahadoor Luxmon Singh, the Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service, whether, in the event of the absence, which may be attributable to either accident or negligence, of a common peon to receive the post-packet at an important station, such as Daman Road, where the Mails stop, is the travelling post clerk justified in taking the packet further than its destination, without taking measures to see that the packet reaches the particular post office for which it was intended. The simple remedy in such a case would be for the travelling post clerk to hand over the packet to the station-master who may be directed to see it delivered safe at the post office. There is, however, no use in crying over spilt milk as the mischief is done and cannot be undone, but it is to be hoped that the proper authorities will take the necessary steps to prevent a recurrence of it.

Our city is not free from the alarms of the bubonic pestilence of Bombay. Narrow Doolubh, a carpenter owning a house in New Lane in Lower Damaun, on his arrival from Bombay, was suffering from fever and buboes and was ordered to leave the city. He went to Vapi, where he died two days ago. Godaveri, the wife of Khatri Dayab Moorar, a house-owner of Lower Damaun, arrived at Vapi from Bombay, and being ill was not admitted in the Portuguese lorry. She died at Vapi of the bubonic fever yesterday. A Brahmin, by the name of Harrishankar Balmukund, a native of Upper Damaun, came from Bombay to avoid the bubonic plague, apparently in good health, but, on his arrival, he was attacked with the plague and died last night.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NEW CHRISTIAN CEMETERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of yesterday I peruse that the Christians of Bandora have been greatly relieved, as the Collector of Thana has placed at the disposal of the Bandora Municipality an area of land for a new cemetery. I would like to learn for what Christians or parishioners this cemetery is to be built? Is it for the Christians belonging to the Church of St. Andrew or to St. Peter's? If to the latter, why not to the former? Both the cemeteries are situated in the heart of the village. In the case of the former, it is open on every side, and where the wind blows freely to every corner, thereby endangering the health of the citizens of Bandora who live hard by. Some of them are our enlightened citizens of Bombay, who have settled there a few years back. Many bungalows have been built near this cemetery, and many will be constructed within a few years hence. The Europeans, Parsis, Mahomedans, and Hindus, who own their bungalows on the Bandora Hill have to force their way through this cemetery, which is attached to the main road. Why don't the enlightened members of the Bandora Municipality who are fully aware in the way this cemetery is situated, come forward and memorialise the Collector of Thana to remove the cemetery of St. Andrew's Church *ek dum*? Why should they remain mute and allow this cemetery to be retained?

Now, as regards the cemetery belonging to St. Peter's Church. This stands in a corner, where not a single individual's attention will be attracted, but he is reminded. It is not this cemetery which is detrimental to the health of the increasing population of Bandora. A few years back when the question of removing this cemetery was mooted over and over, Surgeon-Major Kirtikar of Thana, on a minute investigation of the place, gave his decision to the effect that interment in this cemetery will not affect the health of the population. When sanitary officers of the type and calibre of Surgeon-Major Kirtikar gave their decision in favour of its retention, then on what grounds should this cemetery be removed? If our popular Collector of Thana ever thinks of removing the St. Peter's Church cemetery, I hope the Collector will not suffer the cemetery of St. Andrew's Church to be retained there. Will its retention not be detrimental to the health of the increasing population of Bandora. The celebrities of Bombay have selected Bandora as their favourite place of residence near this cemetery. This fact no one will deny. Both these cemetries should therefore be removed at once, as they are situated in the heart of the village. Before either of these cemeteries are removed, the chief desideratum should be met with, viz., a metalled road. The parishioners of the New Church, who own their cemetery near the area of land given for the new cemetery, have to undergo great hardship during the monsoon when carrying the corpse. They have to force their way through the paddy fields, thereby checking the growth of the paddy—a heavy loss to the poor owner of these fields. To avoid this hardship I would impress on the minds of the authorities concerned that they will obviate every cemetery want which will facilitate carrying the corpse to the cemetery without putting the corpse-bearers to a tittle of inconvenience.—Yours, &c.,

Colwad, Bandora, Jan. 6. F.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

Writing on the guards' strike on the G. I. P. Ry., now happily over, the *Pioneer* says:—That no misconstruction may be placed on the policy of the E. I. R. Company, we are informed no further assistance will be lent to the G. I. P. Company, nor indeed would there otherwise be an inclination to offer so much, as much as was offered for the eastern company is far from linking sides with the western company in the dispute. Hence any application from the western side for the loan of additional guards to man the Bombay goods-trains and the local passenger-trains will be courteously declined, and the G. I. P. Company will be left to discover its own solution of the difficulty.

The immediate cause of the strike, which commenced simultaneously over the whole G. I.P. system on New Year's night, is a circular issued by the Acting Traffic Manager on the 15th December notifying, under the orders of the Board, the abolition of double batta from the 1st January. Under the regulations existing hitherto, guards absent on duty from their home station after midnight used to receive an allowance of one rupee per night from July to December, and of two rupees a night for the other six months. By the circular this allowance was reduced to one rupee a month all the year round. This paltry saving—paltry for a great company—in the cost of their hands, coming at a time when most employers of labour are endeavouring to show a little generosity to their workmen, broke down the long tried patience of a very hardly used set of men. For years past we have had to bring to light at intervals, extraordinary instances of the doings of the G. I. P. Railway towards its servants, the reduced wages on the occurrence of a fall in traffic, the placing of men on compulsory leave when trade was slack, the withholding and whittling down of the various compensations for allowance, and so forth. Even with the double batta allowance, the pay of the G. I. P. guards was much below that of their confreres on the East Indian. Now with their batta reduced, the only chance left to a man of making a little above and beyond his small pay, by industry and good work, was the good conduct money of thirty rupees a quarter, and it began to be rumoured among the men that the Directors and their Traffic management meant to lay hands on that also. So the men put their heads together in a unanimity that is seldom seen in India, engaged a leading firm of Bombay solicitors and approached the Company in due form. An ultimatum was sent home saying that, unless the obnoxious decree was repealed, the men would strike work at 9 p.m. on the 1st January. The management have kept to their guns and the strike followed. It appears that the Traffic Manager, Mr. Conder, was expected in Bombay by the mail steamer on Monday, and a representation was to be made to him on arrival, Rightly or wrongly, his *locum tenens* has got the name of being particularly hard and unapproachable to the employes, and there seems to be a chance that, with a change in the office, there may be an accommodation of the differences. But if the strike continues, and the G. I. P. shareholder suffers, there will certainly be no public sympathy for a Company which has crowned a long course of illiberality by docking the salaries of its employes just at a time when it would tell most hardly upon them. The contrast between the labour policy of the G. I. P. and that of its neighbour, the East Indian, has been in marked contrast for many years, and it is a contrast that could not fail to be appreciated by the staff of the two lines, coming into direct contact, as they do, at Jubbulpore. The consequence of the difference of treatment has been that the East Indian always has the pick of the market, and that any man who has the chance is ready to transfer his services to that line. But poorly paid and impoverished staff are not in the end a cheap policy in the long run for a railway. The constant accidents and breakdowns of the G. I. P., during the last few years, must have cost the Company a good deal more than its miserable economies have gained for it, while its face has been blackened into the bargain.

Strikes and combinations among railway employesare of comparatively very rare occurrence in India. The last case of the kind that we remember was the opposition raised three years ago to the reversion of the Acting Traffic Manager on the Southern Mahratta Railway. The storm raised by this threatened cessation of traffic and led the mercantile community into signing an appeal which was supported by over ten thousand signatures and eventually brought about the retirement of the Agent who smothered that representation. It is from the rarity of such movements that both sides appear to be in some doubt about the legal rights of the situation. The railway company are eager that the police should prosecute their revolted servants criminally, for deserting their posts to the danger of the public. which the police, it appears, have wisely declined to do, while the strikers, on the other hand, are charging the Company with despatching their trains in charge of unqualified men, which would be a matter for Government action if it could be established; but no case appears to have been yet made out.

THE EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Bombay East Indian Association School Fund.—We have been requested to acknowledge with thanks, the following local and outstation donations from 1st November to 31st December 1896, received towards the support of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools established in Salsette, Bassein, and Thana by the above Association:—

	Rs.
Mr Pestonjee Manockjee Chimborewalla	10
His Highness the Maharaja of Dinajpur, Hon'ble Mr A C Trevor, I C S and C S I, Messrs Jacob E. Sassoon, Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Runwalla, Mahomed Hossein Muckbo, Rs 10 each	50
Shaik Adam Essoofbhoy	7
Sett Framjee Pestonjee, Vakeel of Ahmedabad, Khan Bahadur M Rustomjee Dhotu, of Aden, Messrs W Murray, H S Ghatlay, J Cleaves, and Mrs S D Sassoon, Rs 5 each	30
Mr Alex J Agabeg, for Nov. and Dec. 1896	4
Mr Dadabhoy Pestonjee Karanjia, for Nov. and Dec. 1896	2
Various sums under Rs. 5	29
Total ...	133

One excellent use to which the new X rays can be put should interest women. It seems that by their aid one can readily determine whether diamonds are real or false, for the rays pass quite through real diamonds, leaving them transparent, and not at all through false ones. A real parure when photographed would show only the mounting, but in a false one all the stones would turn out black. Strangely enough, the X rays will not penetrate glass; eye-glasses, if photographed, come out black. This proved useful in the case of a Viennese glass-worker who got a bit of glass into his finger. By the aid of the rays it was discovered, extracted, and the workman cured.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Sirdar Ahmad Khan, a son of the famous Dost Muhammad, and uncle to the present Amir of Kabul, has just died at Peshawar, at the age of 80. The Sirdar was in receipt of a regular payment from Amir Abdul Raman Khan as well as from the British Government.

Colonel Melliss, Inspector-General of Imperial Service troops, leaves Calcutta on the 6th instant on an inspection tour, and will visit Hyderabad, Gwalior, Bhopal, Bhurtpore, Rampore, and Ulwar.

The plague having been officially recognised at Karachi, arrangements are being made by the Punjab Government, in concert with the railway authorities, for the medical inspection of trains coming thence.

Lieutenant Harrison, attached to the 27th, Punjab Infantry, at Rawalpindi, was bitten a few days ago by a puppy which showed symptoms of rabies. Lieutenant Harrison has accordingly started for Paris, to undergo the usual treatment by inoculation at the Institute Pasteur.

The fine Cutcherry buildings at Darjeeling were, destroyed by fire on Sunday last. The alarm was given, at seven o'clock, but it was four hours before the fire-engines could be got to work. Many valuable records have been burnt.

We understand that the engineers of the Madras-Bezwada line have received orders from the Government of India Railway authorities to push on with plate-laying as quickly as possible. It is expected that the line will be completed throughout within the next 10 or 12 months and will be opened for traffic in June, 1898.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 26th December were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 92,500, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,02,000. Other earnings Rs. 500, making altogether Rs 1,95,000 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 232-2-3. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 1,96,474-11-0 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 233-14-5.

With regard to the announcement that the Amir is shortly going to Jellalabad to meet the British Commissioner and finally settle the points at issue regarding the boundary between the Kabul and Kumar rivers, it may be mentioned that for several years past preparations have been regularly made at Jellalabad for his Highness's arrival, but the Amir has invariably failed to appear there. The Government of India have no information as to the Amir's intention to meet Mr. Udny, who will conduct the matter for the Government, when the Commission is decided on.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 19th December was 287, against 280 and 283 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 64. There were 15 deaths from cholera, against 18, and 17 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 4. There was no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were three deaths from tetanus against three in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 124 and 40, respectively, against 115 and 26 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 32·1 per mille per annum, against 33·7, the mean of the last five years.

A contemporary thinks it would be interesting to know why a native of India who may freely join a Volunteer Corps in his own country should be ineligible for membership of a similar corps in England. The possible objection on the score of colour is one to be settled by the members of the corps concerned, and it would seem that all other objections which apply in England would apply with ten fold force in India. A considerable number of native Indian gentlemen residing in England have in the past, as a matter of fact, been members of Varsity and London Volunteer Corps; but according to a War Office Memorandum Indians will be ineligible in future. An Indian law student who recently applied for enrolment in the Inns of Court Rifles was refused admission by the Colonel on the ground of this Memorandum, though many members of the corps were anxious that his candidature should be successful. Mr. Mullick, the student in question, regards the question as one of colour, and as it affects the social status of all Indian students at the Inns of Court, intends to do all in his power to get the prohibition removed.

The tenth Kayastha Conference opened at Aligarh on the 28th December. The work was greatly interrupted by heavy falls of rain. A meeting was, however, convened in the School Hall in the afternoon, and after a short speech by the Secretary of the Reception Committee, Rai Brijmohanlal, B. A., Executive Engineer, Tezpur Assam, was amidst loud cheers voted to the chair. The subject committee was formed and various useful resolutions were adopted for the next day. On that day fears were entertained that the pandall especially erected could not be made use of, but clouds cleared up and business began at 1-45 p.m. Rai Sahib Brijmohanlal presided, but after a short speech he announced his inability to continue longer in the chair on account of illhealth, and desired that Dr. Laksminarain, barrister-at-law of Lahore, should assist him. The latter delivered in eloquent terms the presidential speech. The president of the Reception Committee then spoke on the usefulness of education, what it ment, and the importance of spreading it amongst all classes of the community. Defferent suggestions were madeand various plans discussed, amongst them being matters connected with a National Fund and the raising of the status of the Kayastha Pathshala. The byelaws of a National Fund were considered and passed and it was resolved to register the Kayastha Mutual Family Pension Fund, to make it an independent body. The business of the day was admirably get through, though the pandall was crowded to excess. The following day the proceedings commenced at 1-50 p.m. An appeal for a National Fund was made in an impressive speech by Dr. Laksminarain, and it was supported by Babu Baldeo Parshad, Babu Totaram, Babu Keshodas, and Babu Goureballab Sahay. The appeal was immediately responded to from all sides, and a subscription amounting to Rs. 4,000, including scholarships was promised on the spot. The Conference Code hitherto under consideration was passed after much discussion.

We are now apparently at the end of the Christmas rains proper, though it would be nothing unusual of course if these were to be followed by fresh storms from the north-west during the present month and February. During the last ten days of the old year there were two falls, the work of two distinct depressions. The first occurred on the 24th and 25th December. It affected the central parts of the country and the North-West Provinces, but was very slight, the only considerable amonnt being 1¼ inch at Lucknow. The second fall was much more general and extensive, taking in nearly the whole of Northern and Central India, while the amounts received were much larger. The rain commenced in the Punjab and Rajputana on the 28th, extended to the N.-W. P., and the Himalayas on the 29th, to the Central Provinces on the 30th, and to the eastern districts of these Provinces and western districts of Bengal on the 31st. The hill stations have almost all received an inch and upwards. In the plains Lucknow heads the list for the two falls with 1·63 inch; while Bahraich, Pachmarhi, Saugor, and Sutna each record over an inch; and Khundwa, Akola, Hoshungabad, Jubbulpore, Nowgong, Neemuch, some of the Rajputana stations, and those of Chota Nagpore are not far behind. The current seaport for the Central Provinces speaks of the rain having been too light to do good, but as the returns were made up on the 30th December this must refer to the earlier fall only, and probably next Saturday there will be a different and a brighter tale to tell. The same may be said of the returns for these Provinces, where also the results